The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1874. NO. 301.

he DAILY COMMERCIAL, published ... Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth ... and Published ... Sundays, opposite Post-office.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

F. EVAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; ... served by carriers at the rate of 25 cents per week; ... by mail, $10 00.

Communications designed for publication ... the Editor, and Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., ad... COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

he Weekly Commercial, a large sheet ... ining all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Lite... and Selective Intelligence, and Valuable ... ing for the family circle.

...MS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, ($2 issued), ... in advance; Twenty-five cents per copy, if sale ... at the office of the Clerk.

... ...ers changing their address, or ordering the ... to be discontinued, must state distinctly what ... to be discontinued from, ... to which they have been sent. All ... ...ers are requested to act on this notice.

... communications designed for publication ... to be addressed to the Editor.

... Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., ad... COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLE.

LONDON, August 31.—The Great Western up to yesterday noon, had paid out ... nautical miles of the Anglo-American ...pany's cable.

... GOVERNMENT PUSHING SPAIN TO A ...TTLEMENT OF THE VIRGINIUS MAT...ER.

LONDON, August 31.—Additional correspondence between the British Government and her representative at Madrid, ...cerning the Virginius outrage, is published. Mr. MacDonnell, the British ...rge d'Affairs, writes to Lord Derby, ... 9th, that the Spanish Government ap... to England to defer pressing settlement of her claims, on ...unt of the negotiations pending with United States. Spain will be hampered in dealing with the latter power if the ...erican Government is able to cite as a ...edent the payment of indemnity to ...gland. Lord Derby replies, July 17th, ...mplying that a settlement be made by a ...d and not too distant date. Mr. Mac...nell telegraph to Lord Derby, August ... that Senor Ulloa, the Spanish Minister ... Foreign Affairs, agrees that the ...inity shall be settled immediately, ...er certain reservations.

Spain.

... MORE CARLIST ATTACKS ON PUY...CERDA REPULSED.

MADRID, August 31.—The Carlists made determined assaults on Puycerda to-..., but without effect. Both attacks were ...ulsed, and the besiegers, in their rage, ...re to and destroyed the houses out...e the walls.

Italy.

...NT ETNA OVERFLOWS—INCREASE OF ...BRIGANDAGE IN SICILY.

ROME, August 31.—Mount Etna has been ... state of eruption since Saturday, and ...ams of lava are pouring from three ...ers.

...veral regiments have been sent to ...ily because of the increase of brigan...e and general lawlessness. Courts-...tial have been established for the ...mpt punishment of the offenders.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—The steamships ... of Brussels, Celtic, Europa and Pomerania, from New York, and Illinois, ...m Philadelphia, arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Steamships ...tzerland and Gaelic, from New York, ...ved out.

European Markets.

...NDON, August 31.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, ...ent., or ⅝ per cent. below the bank ... The amount of bullion paid into the ...k of England on balance to-day is £31,000. ...ols, money and account, 92⅞. 5-20's 1865, ...o 1867, 109⅝; 10-40's, 104⅞. New York Central, 96; Erie 32; do preferred 53. The advance ...ver Erie was caused by a rumor that ...eport of the English auditors is favorable. ...is, August 31.—Rentes 63 francs 75 cents.

...TWERP, August 31.—Petroleum 36¾ francs ...r pale American.

...AMBURG, August 31.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 ...lation and export and 6,500 American. ...dstuffs quiet.

LOUISIANA.

River Parish Trouble---The Captured Negroes Murdered.

...BREVEPORT, LA., August 31.—The air ...ll of rumors concerning the Coushatta troubles, but none of them can be ...d to a reliable source. A gentleman left Coushatta yesterday morning, re... that all is quiet and the citizens discussing the propriety of removing the prisoners to Shreveport. It is re...d to-day that the prisoners were ...pted near Mansfield, by a party of ...n, and hung; but the driver of the ...field stage, which has just arrived, ...ounces the report entirely unfounded.

The *Times* has just received the following from Minden: "A gentleman just up the Red River, says that the company ...n who started to Shreveport with the ...hatta prisoners, were overtaken ...ty-three miles below Shreveport, ...day evening, about three o'clock, by ...or fifty armed men, supposed to be ...n from beyond the Sabine, who took ...e prisoners out of the hands of the ...l and killed Homer Twitchell, Bob ...es and Frank Edgerton on the spot. ...other three (Howell, Holland and Wil...escaped, but were recaptured and are ...ed to have shared the same fate. ...e prisoners requested to be taken to ...eport and selected the men to take ...e of the company that was to guard ... Every precaution was taken which ...believed necessary to insure their ...e. The citizens were satisfied with ...assurances that they would leave the ...n and did not desire to take harsh ...ures. The Texans swore they did not ...d to have such d——d scoundrels ...ng homes in their State. The gentle...from whom we gather this informa...says he saw the dead bodies of the ...first mentioned parties."

...s dispatch is not generally credited ...as various parties have arrived to...om Mansfield, Keechi and Kingston ...must have passed near the scene of ...urders this morning, and they bring ...formation on the subject. Strong ...are entertained that this report, like ...rlier ones, may prove untrue.

...er.—Reports just received tend to ... the Minden dispatch to the ..., and leave little room for doubt ...e Coushatta prisoners were mur...at McFarland's plantation, thirty-...iles below here, on the east side of ...iver and near the boundary line be...Bossier and Red river parishes.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

...d Appointment--Diminutive Negro ...le--Colored Deck-Hand Drowned.

...l Dispatch to the Commercial.

...NGTON, W. VA., August 31, 1874.

...ain Joseph E. Mallory has received ...pointment of Superintendent of the ...n division of the Chesapeake and ...ailroad, in place of J. Calhoun, re... Captain Mallory is well-known ...ry popular. The appointment gives ...l satisfaction.

...negro fracas, to-day, Jennie Hocka...ot and severely wounded Jesse Hen...

...body of Moses Baptist, the deck-...drowned from the steamer Emma ..., on Friday, was recovered to-...

INDIANA.

...ecanoe County Fair at Lafayette.

...AYETTE, IND., August 31.—Up to ...clock this evening, the entries for ...nty fair were 826—fully a hundred ...han for the same time last year. ...s now upon the grounds the finest ...on of thorough-bred cattle ever ...d in the State. For the fast pacing ...here are entered the fastest pacers ...world. The track is in splendid ...n, and some fine sport is looked ...ould the weather prove favorable—...prospects are now good—the fair ...the most successful ever held in ...e or the West.

FIRE RECORD.

Washington, Ind.—$8,000.

...Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, IND., August 31, 1874.

...t mill and saw mill belonging to ... Hoffman, at Washington, were ...tally consumed by fire last night. ...is supposed to have caught from a ...om a passing engine. Loss eight ...d dollars; insurance five thousand.

Nashville—$20,000.

...VILLE, August 31.—McCulloch & ...penter shop and two residences be...to the same firm, near the corner ...and Line streets, were burnt last ... Loss $20,000; no insurance.

Nashua, N. H—$40,000.

...CA, N. H., August 31.—The steam ... of Walter Fessenden & Son, of ...wnsend, was struck by lightning ...t and burned. Loss $40,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

...Ball—At Baltimore—Chicagos 7, ...es 5. At New York—Mutuals 4, ...s 0.

...e party of Boston excursionists ...rough Omaha yesterday, *en route* ...rnia.

...eamers Schiller, from Hamburg; ...ta, from Liverpool, and Oder, ...men, have arrived at New York.

...vernor Herbert, of Louisiana, has ...libel suit against the New York ...ompany, claiming damages in ...

...merican line steamer Indiana, ...verpool, has arrived at Philadel...The Samaria, from Liverpool, has ...t Boston.

...uy Jenkins' Snow Flake, ...okered front hage. Name in full on ...rwise ...for bogus brands.

T. C. JENKINS.

FIRE RECORD.

Washington, Ind.—$8,000.

...Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, IND., August 31, 1874.

...t mill and saw mill belonging to ... Hoffman, at Washington, were ...tally consumed by fire last night. ...is supposed to have caught from a ...om a passing engine. Loss eight ...d dollars; insurance five thousand.

Nashville—$20,000.

...VILLE, August 31.—McCulloch & ...penter shop and two residences be...to the same firm, near the corner ...and Line streets, were burnt last ... Loss $20,000; no insurance.

Nashua, N. H—$40,000.

...CA, N. H., August 31.—The steam ... of Walter Fessenden & Son, of ...wnsend, was struck by lightning ...t and burned. Loss $40,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

...Ball—At Baltimore—Chicagos 7, ...es 5. At New York—Mutuals 4, ...s 0.

...e party of Boston excursionists ...rough Omaha yesterday, *en route* ...rnia.

...eamers Schiller, from Hamburg; ...ta, from Liverpool, and Oder, ...men, have arrived at New York.

...vernor Herbert, of Louisiana, has ...libel suit against the New York ...ompany, claiming damages in ...

...merican line steamer Indiana, ...verpool, has arrived at Philadel...The Samaria, from Liverpool, has ...t Boston.

...uy Jenkins' Snow Flake, ...okered front hage. Name in full on ...rwise ...for bogus brands.

T. C. JENKINS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Reciprocity Treaties with the United States ---Interest in Centennial Exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31. The Mikado brought no mail from Honolulu, but there is news up to August 19. The King prorogued the Assembly August 8. He congratulates the members on the introduction of bills to aid the construction of telegraph lines and encourage steam navigation with foreign countries. He spoke strongly in favor of the reciprocity treaties, particularly favoring one with the United States. He said no effort on his part would be wanting to secure so desirable a result. The King has appointed S. G. Wilder and J. U. Kawainui Special Commissioners to collect and forward to the Philadelphia International Exhibition objects and illustrations of art, manufactures and products of the soil of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States higher barometer, slight changes in temperature, winds mostly from northeast to southeast and clear or partly cloudy will prevail. Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley slight changes in temperature, northeast to southeast winds, generally clear weather followed by falling barometer. Over the Lower Lake Region high barometer, slight changes in temperature, northeast to southeast winds and clear weather. Over the Upper Lake Region falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, fresh and brisk east to south winds, partly cloudy weather and over the northern portion rain areas. Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Northwest low barometer, high temperature, fresh and brisk south-east to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and over the northern portions rain areas. Over New England and the Middle States rising barometer, stationary or falling temperature, winds mostly from northwest to northeast and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Midnight Bulletin.
August 31, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.10	71	N. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.92	74	N. E.	Clear.
Davenport	29.92	66	S. E.	Clear.
Fort Sully	29.63	82	S. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.10	70	N. E.	Clear.
Keokuk	30.04	67	S. E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.97	75	S. E.	Clear.
Louisville	30.07	74	.....	Clear.
Memphis	30.04	78	N. E.	Clear.
Nashville	30.00	76	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.94	71	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.13	64	N.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.98	81	.....	Clear.
St. Louis	30.10	69	S. E.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.97	66	S. E.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.04	80	N. W.	Clear.
Yankton	29.91	70	S. E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.90	76	E.	Fair.
La Crosse	29.96	68	S. E.	Clear.

Monthly Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS
FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE,
PITTSBURGH, August 31, 1874.

Table Showing the Daily and Monthly Mean of Barometer and Temperature, and Relative Humidity of the Atmosphere, with the Prevailing Direction of Wind and Amount of Rain-fall, for the month of July, 1874:

DATE.	Daily Mean Bar.	Daily Mean Tem.	Daily Mean Hum.	Pre'g Dir. of Wind	Daily Rain fall.
August 1	29.702	70.7	80.5	N. W.	.20
August 2	29.867	67.2	84.2	N. W.	.....
August 3	30.075	63.7	69.2	N. W.	.....
August 4	30.155	64.5	69.5	N. W.	.....
August 5	30.107	67.0	67.8	N. W.	.....
August 6	30.000	69.0	66.7	N. E.	.....
August 7	29.830	74.0	72.0	S. W.	.....
August 8	29.869	67.5	83.7	N. W.	.47
August 9	29.995	74.0	82.0	N. W.	.....
August 10	29.926	74.0	75.2	E.	.....
August 11	29.902	70.7	79.7	S.	.....
August 12	29.915	70.2	74.2	S. W.	1.00
August 13	29.937	73.0	69.5	S.	.....
August 14	30.030	69.2	64.5	N. E.	.....
August 15	30.092	68.2	74.0	N.	.....
August 16	30.187	70.2	77.7	N. E.	.....
August 17	30.072	74.0	67.7	S.	.....
August 18	30.030	74.7	64.7	S. W.	.....
August 19	30.12	77.5	62.7	W.	.....
August 20	29.959	82.7	56.5	S. W.	.....
August 21	29.853	80.2	57.5	W.	.....
August 22	29.917	70.2	74.0	N. E.	.01
August 23	29.897	68.0	80.2	N. E.	.30
August 24	29.970	65.7	70.2	N. E.	.....
August 25	30.077	65.7	62.0	N. E.	.....
August 26	30.145	66.2	63.5	N. E.	.....
August 27	30.102	66.0	53.2	S. E.	.....
August 28	30.002	65.5	57.0	E.	.....
August 29	29.923	68.2	68.2	E.	.....
August 30	29.870	67.0	60.7	S. E.	.....
August 31	29.847	68.5	65.7	N. E.	.....
Means.	29.967	70.4	68.8	N. E.	1.98

Highest barometer, 30.242; lowest barometer, 29.586; range, .656in.

Highest temperature, 97°; lowest temperature, 56°; range 42°.

Prevailing direction of wind, northeast.

Greatest velocity of wind, 36 miles per hour; total number of miles, 2,688.

Number of clear days, 10; cloudy days, 4. Number of days on which rain fell, 5.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 2, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 31, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.02	57	87	N. E.	Gentle	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.99	79	36	N. E.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.09	68	70	N. E.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barom.....30.06 | Highest therm.....82
Mean therm.....68 | Lowest therm.....56

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt. Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Glendenning, the Jersey City Clergyman.

JERSEY CITY, August 31.—Rev. John S. Glendenning, of the Prospect Street Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, was in Court to-day on the suit of the Poormaster to compel him to maintain the child of the late Miss Pomeroy. The counsel for the prosecution endeavored to have the statement of Miss Pomeroy just before her death, admitted as evidence, and, failing in that, withdrew the complaint. Glendenning is to be proceeded against on the charges of seduction and breach of promise.

Prisoner Shot by an Officer.

CLEVELAND, O., August 31.—Yesterday afternoon constable George Cutting, in company with a number of authorities of Brooklyn township, this county, attempted to arrest a party of Bohemians who were violating the law by hunting on Sunday. One of the hunters, named John Skasne, resisted and tried to shoot Cutting. He missed fire, when the constable drew a revolver and fired, the ball hitting Skasne inflicting a dangerous wound. Cutting gave himself up and was admitted to bail.

Insurance Manager Arrested for Embezzlement.

OMAHA, NEB., August 31.—Henry H. Bellows, Manager of the Nebraska Department of the Life Association of America, was arrested this evening for embezzlement.

Supposed Murder at Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL, August 31.—The body of John T. Dunn, brakeman on the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, was found yesterday evening lying in a stone quarry, at Minneapolis. He is supposed to have been murdered, as he was in the habit of carrying money. A small amount was found in one pocket, but his pocketbook and watch were gone.

The President at New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., August 31.—President Grant and party arrived here in a special steamer from Vineyard Grove this morning. As the boat came up the harbor, salutes were fired from the forts, by the yacht North Star and by the light artillery. The party was received by the city officials, and escorted by the military and Grand Army of the Republic to the hotel. Thence they drove through several of the principal streets to City Hall, which was handsomely decorated. Mayor Richmond introduced the President in a brief speech of welcome. The President responded, expressing his thanks, more briefly still. About two thousand people then shook hands with the President, after which the party took dinner at a hotel, and this afternoon left in a special train for Newport.

Saratoga Regatta.

SARATOGA, August 31.—Thirteen crews started in the four-oared race of three miles. The Argonauts were favorites. They led to the turn. On the return the Beaverwycks, of Albany, led, winning the race in 18 minutes, 34 seconds; Argonauts second, in 18 minutes, 47½; the Buffalos third, in 18 minutes, 50½; the Wahwahsums, fourth, in 19 minutes, 6¾ seconds; the Potomacs fifth, in 19 minutes 15 seconds, the Seawanhakas sixth, in 19 minutes 19¾ seconds. Just before reaching the turn, the Atalanta's boat fouled with the Wahwahsums and Duquesnes, and sunk. The crew were picked up by the Southgate steamer. There is great excitement over the result.

The Alabama Fight Exaggerated.

COLUMBUS, GA., August 31.—The Lee county (Alabama) fight has been very much exaggerated. No person was killed, and only one church was burned. All is now quiet there. It is believed that no one was much hurt.

Arkansas Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, August 31.—The Convention to-day, decided, by a more decisive vote than heretofore, to leave the question of the legality of the Halford bonds to the Legislature. A motion to repudiate them outright received few supporters.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Murder and Rapine in the South.

Official Reports of the Recent Disorder.

Many and Loud Calls for Protection to Life and Property.

The Department of Justice Investigating the Subject.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1874.

The outbreaks which have, in the last two or three week, occurred in different parts of the South, are of such serious magnitude as to attract the earnest attention and consideration of the authorities here. Every mail brings to the Department of Justice letters retailing violations of the rights of citizens, even in some instances extending to the utter destruction of property and the threatening of life. The Attorney General has also received letters giving an account of the recent murderous outrage in Tennessee. An examination of many of these letters discloses, beyond doubt, that although some of them are inspired by the fears or the prejudices of the writers, they are in the main correctly represent an uneasy state of public feeling and a sense of personal insecurity in various sections of the Southern States. To-day there are quite a large number of leading Republicans from the States of Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina in the city. They confirm the reports of disorders and local disturbances which come from their States, and nearly all of them express the opinion that, to preserve the peace, it will be necessary for the Government to distribute troops through the disaffected districts. It may be stated on the highest authority, that although all due attention is being given to this very serious matter on the part of the Government, any steps which it may be determined to take will be only resolved upon after the most careful consideration of all the circumstances. If it shall be decided that troops are necessary to protect the rights of the citizens, they will be sent; but under such instructions as will confine them entirely to that duty and divest their presence of anything which can be construed into a political movement. The Attorney General has not yet gone to Long Branch to consult with the President on this matter, although he may feel impelled to do so on the return of the President from his visit to the East. It is proper to state in this connection, that it is not believed here in official circles that the better classes in the South approve of the outrages which have been committed, or have been in any way connected with them; but it is thought that they should be more outspoken in prompt and vigorous denunciation of them.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Another Bait From Bismarck for Gold-Hunters.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 31.—A dispatch from Bismarck, D. T., says of the results of Custer's expedition, that the explorers are well satisfied with the prospect and are ready to conduct an expedition into the New El Dorado as soon as the Indian title is extinguished, or as soon as satisfied that the Government will not interfere. The impression prevails, generally, that it will be impossible to prevent parties from occupying the country, because they will seek to enter it from every quarter, from the east, west and south, as well as from Bismarck, the nearest railroad point to the mines, and from whence they can be reached to best advantage. While Indians never visit the Black Hills, they confine their operations to the Buffalo region. The Hills are never occupied by the friendly Sioux, and but occasionally have been visited by them. The result is satisfactory in every respect, except, perhaps, to Custer, who did not have a chance to fire a shot at hostile Indians. Only six days were spent in the Black Hills, and nearly three hundred miles of valleys traversed by the entire command. Gold in unlimited quantities was discovered at various points; also silver and lead, galena, plumbago, mountains of iron and inexhaustible beds of gypsum. The search for gold was not exhaustive, as halts were brief, but at one point, in that will be hereafter known as Custer's Park, a shaft was sunk to a depth of eight feet, and from the grass roots down, gold was found amounting to five cents to a pan at the tops and increasing in amount to twenty cents at a depth of eight feet. The bed rock was not reached, and yet "shot" gold was found. The Running Water region, reported by the Indians to be exceedingly rich, and the Big Horn region, known to abound in gold, were not explored for lack of time. Custer Gulch, (where twenty of the boys took gold claims declaring their intention to occupy so soon as peaceable possession of the country can be obtained) is situated seven miles south of Harney's Peak, two hundred and fifty miles from Bismarck.

IRONTON, OHIO.

County Teachers' Institute---Boy Wounded at Base Ball---Unknown Man Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 31, 1874.

The Lawrence County Teachers' Institute opened to-day, with about one hundred teachers in attendance, and the prospect for an interesting session.

A boy, named Jordan, was struck to-day by a base ball bat, which slipped from the player's hand and was taken up for dead, but is now recovering.

The Kanawha Belle (towboat) ran down a man in a boat below Greenup this afternoon, drowning him. His name was not ascertained.

KENTUCKY.

Settling Up the Lancaster Riot---Official Election Returns.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says: A number of men who went from Stanford to aid in suppressing the troubles in Lancaster, are under indictment by the Garrard county grand jury, and will appear to-morrow to answer.

Official election returns received from all counties, except Union and Wayne, give the vote for Jones, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, 114,948; Cochran, 53,304; Jones' majority, 60,844.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Death of Hon. John Phelan---Baccalaureate at the College.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., August 31, 1874.

Hon. John Phelan, of the firm of Black & Phelan, died to-night.

Rev. Mr. Coulter preached an excellent baccalaureate sermon at the college last night.

CASUALTIES.

Killed while Coupling Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARRY, IND., August 31, 1874.

A brakeman, named John Parks, while coupling cars to-day, was instantly killed by the bumpers catching his skull and crushing it.

Killed by a Spile-Driver.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., August 31, 1874.

T. G. G. Greilich, while driving spiles at Gooderich's docks to-day, was struck by the hammer of the spile-driver and instantly killed.

Fatal Accident on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

ST. PAUL, August 31.—The morning train on the St. Paul and Pacific road was ditched near Waysotta to-day. The baggage car was smashed and two passenger cars thrown upon their sides. Several persons were injured fatally.

Brown Accepts the Match with Morris.

HALIFAX, August 31.—The Halifax Rowing Club held a meeting to-night, and decided that George Brown shall accept the challenge of Morris, of Pittsburgh, the race to come off on the Kenebenases river, St. Johns, September 23d. The St. Johns people are willing to give Morris five hundred dollars if he rows there, as he offered to go for that sum, and the race doubtless will take place. No correspondence has yet been received from Sadler.

Resumption of Schuylkill Collieries.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 31.—Several collieries resumed work to-day, and to-morrow a majority of them will be working. It is predicted that there will not be any more stoppages during the season. Plenty of orders for future shipments are coming in daily.

POLITICAL.

State.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN BEAVER.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., August 31, 1874.

The Republican County Convention assembled here to-day, and was presided over by Captain G. S. Barker, of New Brighton. Hon. H. Hill was nominated for President Judge; Major D. Critchelow was nominated for Congress by a vote of 1,285 to 863 for Wallace, of Lawrence county; for Assembly, John Caughey, of Beaver, and Dr. C. J. Wendt, of New Brighton, were nominated; District Attorney, N. C. Martin; Commissioner, Andrew Watterson; Surveyor, James Harper; Director of Poor, Samuel Walton; Auditor, John E. Harton. W. S. Shallenberger was elected Chairman of county committee. W. Davidson, Secretary, and Hon. S. J. Cross, Treasurer. J. R. Harrah, Dr. M. Lawrence and Dr. D. McKinney were elected delegates to the State convention, instructed to vote for Governor Hartranft's renomination. The Congressional conferees are G. S. Barker, G. M. Fields and C. M. Merrick. The ticket nominated is a strong one, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

JEFFERSON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., August 31, 1874.

The Democratic delegate meeting, to-day, instructed for George A. Jenks, of Brookville, for Congress, and nominated for Assembly Dr. R. B. Brown, of Troy; for Commissioner, J. M. Steck, of Brookville; for Auditor, Squire Minich, of Punxsatawney; for Coroner, Dr. M. Rodgers, of Brookville.

The Tioga Republican county Convention will meet in Tioga (it being the most central point and easy of access), on Tuesday, September 15th.

The Republicans of the Eighth representative district in Luzerne county nominated Edward Himrod of Dunmore, for Assemblyman on Friday.

The Chester county Republicans have nominated L. M'Clellan for the Senate, P. G. Carey, Dr. E. W. Baily, George N. Smith and J. Edge for the House.

The Independent Democrats of Clearfield county will renominate Dr. J. W. Potter for the Legislature. The Straightouts will, it is believed, nominate either Dr. Boyer or Mr. B. Shaw.

The Canton *Sentinel* comes out for H. N. Williams, Esq., of that place, for State Senator, claiming that it is thirty years since western Bradford was thus represented, while the east has had the Senator three times in Mr. Myer and Mr. Landon, and the center twice in Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Mason.

The ticket, as a whole, may be regarded as a good one, and will be cordially supported by the party. The resolutions adopted, which we publish elsewhere, constitute an admirable platform, and will receive the enthusiastic endorsement of the party and the people of the Commonwealth, we have no doubt.

Our Democratic exchanges, in printing the report of their victory in Gibson county, Tenn., don't surmount the same with a half dozen barn yard fowls and several large head lines. Which omission is very strange indeed. To be sure, there were only two negroes killed, but that was even another great Democratic victory," notwithstanding, and should be recorded as such. —*Norristown Herald.*

The recent Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, in one of its resolutions, declared itself "in favor of the reduction of the number of office-holders." From this it is very evident that they do not expect to carry the State this fall. The Democratic party, when in power in State, nation or municipality, have never been known to abolish an office.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Delaware county *Republican* pointedly and wittily says: If we are to credit the *Watchman*, published at Bellefonte, the residence of ex-Governor Curtin, that gentleman has left the Republican party, for good and aye. The Governor has not been acting with us for sometime past, and his withdrawal has been so gradual that he will not be missed. The Democratic party, when in power in State, nation or municipality, have never been known to abolish an office.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Delaware county *Republican* pointedly and wittily says: If we are to credit the *Watchman*, published at Bellefonte, the residence of ex-Governor Curtin, that gentleman has left the Republican party, for good and aye. The Governor has not been acting with us for sometime past, and his withdrawal has been so gradual that he will not be missed. We are building a large addition to our school house, and cannot be reproached for lack of interest in the rising generation. We are also doing some grading. Some six months since Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield, our enterprising sheet iron manufacturers, commenced the use of gas in the manufacture of sheet iron at their mill in Leechburg. This gas flowed from an abandoned oil well across the river from their works. They soon discovered the very great saving in fuel, and at the same time a marked improvement in the quality of iron. The success they have met with in this, as well as everything else they have undertaken, has been beyond their most sanguine expectations.

They concluded, however, that gas for the manufacture of sheet iron was a thing not to be overlooked, and therefore determined, a short time since, upon putting down a well at their works at this place. The well is already down to the depth of six hundred feet, and a few days ago they struck an exceedingly strong vein of salt water. A good show of lubricating oil was also visible, and gas in such quantity as to burn to the height of several feet.

The citizens of our town are warmly interested, and feel in good spirits over the prospect. Every man that owns a corner lot of six square feet expects to retire rich in a few days.

Rogers & Burchfield have also nearly completed a suspension bridge over the Kiskiminetis to bring coal, if necessary, from a new bank across the stream. It is their intention to also bring their metal over and run finished iron back to the West Penna. Railroad. This will help down the fossilized bridge company, which will be a blessing.

Rogers & Burchfield are certainly in luck, and it does seem strange everything they take hold of meets with success. They seem to be enterprising to the fullest extent, and if is little wonder they stand today at the head of our American sheet iron manufacturers.

J. P. B.

The Copperheadism of the Democratic Candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Latta.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You may not be as well advised at a distance as we are at home, of the record made by the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor. Well, then, John Latta, *from the breaking out of the rebellion to his election to the Senate, was the worst Copperhead we had in Greensburg*, and that is saying a good deal for our county seat. In the campaign of 1863, I think it was, he became a candidate for the State Senate, having first actively canvassed our county and spoke in nearly one-third of the townships. The proceedings of these meetings were largely published in the two Democratic organs of this county, and were the most undisguisedly copperheadism ever published north of Mason and Dixon's line. The files of the *Argus* and *Republican* of that day contain these proceedings, and show that the now candidate for Lieutenant Governor was present and spoke at these meetings—the resolutions being known here to have been prepared by him, and to express his sentiments. I was present at a Republican county meeting in the Court House, Greensburg, at the August court of that year, and heard the late Gov. Johnson read from a file of the *Argus* the proceedings of half a dozen of these meeting, and denounces them as treason to the Constitution and Union. Another speaker, also from Pittsburgh, who had never before known of these meetings, declared that any public man who should declare such sentiments in the city would be strung up to the nearest lamppost, instead of being sent to the Senate. The Court House was crowded (largely, too, by Democrats), and Governor Johnson challenged any one to come forward and examine the file of the *Argus* and see that he read correctly. The then candidate for the Senate, Latta, now candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was named as especially responsible for these treasonable resolutions—not of one, but of a large number of meetings.

Mr. Latta was elected to the Senate—but never, so far as I can learn, at Harrisburg attempted to show the copperhead fangs he had got from Greensburg to bring.

I presume that files of the Democratic organs of 1863 can be procured in our county, and that the proceedings of these various township meetings addressed by John Latta can be procured. If the *Argus* of that date does not show them, then it has been changed since myself and hundreds of others heard Governor Johnson read therefrom in the Court House, Greensburg. I have no personal unkindness to Mr. Latta. He is now the nominee for the leading political office in Pennsylvania at the fall election. I only ask that this platform made by him and published by his friends at that date may be spread before the loyal people, and that if they are willing to say that the rebellion was right and Jeff. Davis a patriot, then let them vote for John Latta.

"LOYALHANNA."

AN IOWA TRAGEDY.

Murder of Mrs. Frank Barrett, of Clearfield, Pa., at Des Moines---Robbery the Object.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, of the 29th, to the Chicago *Journal*, gives the following particulars concerning the murder at that place of a lady from Clearfield, Pa.:

Further details of the murder which was discovered here at noon yesterday, the transmission of which was cut off by the storm, are as follows:

The corpse of the woman, Mrs. Barrett, was found at the head of a back stairway. The head and face were covered with blood, and both arms and limbs were outstretched. On the left hand were four valuable rings. She had on a chemise, night dress and cloth gaiters, which indicate that, hearing a knock at the door, she had hastily gone to see who it was, and on opening the door her murderer struck her with a blunt instrument on the eye, instantly killing her.

He was then obliged to drag her up stairs, as the passage was too narrow to allow the door to close after him without removing the body, or leave the door open with the body therein. The skull was frightfully crushed with three other blows.

HER APPEARANCE.

She was of medium size, having a light complexion, a fair but slightly freckled face, dark auburn hair and blue eyes. Her hands indicate that she had performed no hard labor. Her room, which she occupied as a millinery shop, and where she lodged, contained her trunk and clothing, which was plentiful and of rich material. Her trunk had been hauled to the middle of the room, and its contents were scattered about the floor, as if for robbery. Letters and bank checks show that she was liberally supplied with money from parties in Pennsylvania, and that she has been the wife of Frank Barrett, of Clearfield, in that State, and from him was a letter dated August 22 (this month), to which she had written a reply on the night of the murder, and signed "Ella."

At the hotel she had given the name of Bailey, and was very reticent as to her history. Other letters show that she had visited Quincy, Illinois, Atchison, Kansas, Washington and Iowa City. She also said that she had a son, ten years of age, with her parents in Chicago.

No possible clue is known as to who did the murder, but the theory is that some unruly spirit has tracked her here and wreaked a horrid vengeance. Her effects will be taken in custody by the county officers, and her body buried to-morrow.

A dispatch from the scene of the tragedy to the Chicago *Tribune* dated the 30th, gives the following additional particulars as to the victim:

There is as yet no clue to the murderer of Mrs. Ellen Barrett, *alias* Mrs. Butler. The Coroner's investigation continued throughout to-day, but without developing anything new. Dispatches have been received from Clearfield, by which it is ascertained that she had a husband living there. Recent letters from her husband found in her possession indicate that there was the warmest affection between them, though it is certain that she became debauched and corrupted, and thus deserted a husband and

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1874.

WESTERN Democratic organs gleam with repudiation paragraphs like spangles.

VOTERS, do not fail to be assessed to-day or to-morrow. It is the last chance.

BE ASSESSED before Thursday, Republicans, or you will lose your vote at the November election.

"THE evil that men do lives after them." The ghost of miscegenation is forever haunting the Southern wing of the Democracy.

WYOMING Territory holds an election to-day. JOSEPH M. CARY is the Republican nominee for Delegate to Congress, and WM. P. STEELE the candidate of the Democracy.

OF WHAT avail do the Democracy of Pennsylvania imagine their opposition to the Civil Rights bill will be, when their brethren down South are laboring with might and main to get Congress to pass it?

PENNSYLVANIA stands at the head of the Republican column, and the people are in honor bound to set the brightest possible kind of an example to those of other States in earnest and effective support of the national cause.

How tenderly the leaders of the Democracy are dusting that old coffin of the Lost Cause! Should the lid ever be taken off, we shall expect to see them go down on their knees in reverence before the mouldy skeleton.

WHEN the real facts of the case in the reported "uprising of negroes" in Louisiana are made known, it will be found that the Associated Press telegrams have given a very false impression concerning the affair. Mark the prediction.

ELSEWHERE in this paper will be found a decidedly interesting communication concerning some of the political antecedents of the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this State, during the earlier days of the war—a matter to which we shall have occasion to refer hereafter.

SEVERAL things are conspicuously absent from the State Democratic platform, one of which is a tariff plank. What is this unceremonious shelving of the important question of protection to American industry—on which the continued prosperity of our Commonwealth so largely depends—intended to mean?

ONE or two of our Republican contemporaries take issue with us concerning our earnest advocacy of the Civil Rights bill. We stand to what we have already said. The measure ought to have been passed, and it should yet be passed at the earliest possible moment. The moral power of the government must be put on the right side of the question.

THE latest mail advices from Europe state that both hides and leather are advancing in price in Great Britain and on the continent, with an active inquiry for the latter article. Considerable shipments of oak tanned soles have recently been made to Germany from Pennsylvania and Maryland tanners, a branch of trade which promises, in time, to grow to large proportions.

MOANS the sad St. Louis *Republican*: "A look over the field of national politics certainly cannot be very reassuring to those Democrats who are night and day looking for the approach of a millennial era for their party." We should say not, indeed. "See," said a wife, "how peaceful the cat and dog are." "Yes," rejoined the husband, "but just tie them together and then see how the fur will fly."

THE New York *World* cackles as loudly over the hard money platform of the Illinois Democracy, as a pullet over the laying of her first egg. The resolution in question was adopted by less than half the number of votes necessary to a full representation of the State, while in Alabama, Missouri, Ohio and Tennessee the air is full of the treason of repudiation, and there is neither power nor inclination to stay the storm. A wonderful thing to boast of, truly!

REPUBLICANS should bear in mind that the duty of the hour is to unite and organize. After a year's rest, political machinery needs oiling and repairing. Men grow cold and indifferent from long inactivity; county organizations become disorganized and scattered, and leaders get turned aside into private business pursuits. The issues are now squarely made up, and the lines distinctly drawn. It is the time for work and vigilance.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $8,325,261, against $8,465,334 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations at that port since the first of January aggregate a value of $227,673,585, against $270,857,220 for the relative period of 1873. These ports of gold and silver for the week were $642,355, making with $40,314,832 previously reported, $40,957,287 since the beginning of the year.

PENNSYLVANIA, Maine and Massachusetts are Protectionist States, and the free trade New York *World* says of them that they "have insisted upon making labor less remuneratively productive in this country than it is in other civilized countries, and they have succeeded in so doing." The Pittsburgh *Post* will probably consider that this slander "thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea"—unless that paper's opinion of the Ohio platform has quite recently undergone a decided modification.

AN IMPORTANT decision relative to the legality of using, without stamps, receipts and checks payable "one day after date without grace," as substitutes for regular bank checks, payable at sight or on demand, has just been made by the Internal Revenue Department, to the effect that all bank checks, drafts, or orders, payable at sight or on demand, drawn by any party, for any amount, upon a bank, banker, or trust company, are subject to the stamp tax of two cents. All other papers issued on or after October 1, 1872, are exempt.

THE election in Vermont for members of Congress, a Governor and other State officers, and for a Legislature which will choose a Senator in Congress, takes place to-day. A Republican victory is assured. At the last State election, two years ago this month, the vote for Governor was: Republican, 41,487; opposition, 16,613. The opposition vote was then the largest ever polled against the Republicans in the State. At the Presidential election in November the vote for GREELEY fell to 10,947, GRANT carrying the State by about thirty thousand.

AFTER repeated trials, complete success in the conversion either of petroleum or naptha into illuminating gas of the finest quality has, it is claimed, been achieved. A contract with the Gas Company to supply illuminating gas for city purposes, has already been entered into by the discoverers, one of whom, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, has already made his mark as a manufacturer of gas, and they assert that there is no reason why their apparatus should not be universally adopted. Results of no ordinary commercial importance are predicted. A judgment is readily formed that any cheap process by which petroleum and kindred substances may be made available as a substitute for expensive bituminous coals, must necessarily command attention.

A FEW days ago we printed some statistics furnished by ALEXANDER DELMAR, late statistician of the Treasury Department, concerning the prospective European markets for our surplus breadstuffs, his conclusion being that Great Britain would require an importation of 92,400,000 bushels of wheat, 52,000,000 bushels of which would have to be drawn from the granaries of the United States. But Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL, ex-Mayor of Chicago, and one of the editors of the *Tribune* of that city, a shrewd and careful observer, who is now in Europe, estimates that the continental grain growing countries will be able to supply England with all the breadstuffs she needs this year. In any event, it seems a fair presumption that, on account of the large wheat crops in all the European countries this season, we cannot expect to find a market in Great Britain for so large an amount during the next twelve months as we have sent there within the last year.

MASONIC readers, and perhaps some others, may be interested to learn that *there are* at present in Germany three hundred and twenty-five Lodges of the Order, with about thirty thousand Free Masons. The oldest Lodge is at Hamburg, founded by the Grand Lodge of England in 1733, but there are many others nearly as ancient. Of the eight Grand Lodges in Germany there are three in Berlin. It seems that these Lodges do not all follow the same Masonic system. Thus we are told of one which follows the so-called Swedish system, which was introduced into Sweden from France in 1760, and from Sweden into Germany by ZINNENDORF. This Swedish masonry is said to bear an exclusively Christian character, and also makes a mystery of the tendency and history of the Order. Its Lodges consistently exclude Jews from membership. This exclusive Christian masonry seems unknown on this side of the Atlantic.

"THE FRENCH OF ASIA."

A war between China and Japan fifty years ago would not have had much interest for the Christian people of the West, hardly much more than a war between kites and crows, except, indeed as certain sorts of trade might possibly have been affected by the result. A war between the same powers at the present day, each of them armed with European weapons, and one, if not both of them, influenced more or less by Western ideas of diplomacy and national dignity, would be a spectacle well worthy of attention. And it is a spectacle which the world seems likely before long to behold. The subject of the quarrel is the island called Taiwan by the Chinese, but known to the West by the Portuguese name of Formost, or the beautiful. It is situated ninety miles from the Chinese coast opposite the province of Tokien, in the government of which the Western part of the island is included. A ridge of mountains, running almost from one end of the island to the other, separates the Chinese settlements on the Western coast from the parts inhabited by a multitude of Malay tribes. Though the Chinese government asserts right of sovereignty in the entire island as a part of the empire, it has never been able to subjugate it or to exercise any control over the tribes which inhabit the mountainous interior and the Eastern coast. Even on the western side of the island the power of the Pekin government is confined within very narrow limits, outside of which the people show no respect for Chinese authority. Hence when any one of the European powers has had occasion to lodge complaint at Pekin against the Formosans for plundering vessels and murdering sailors cast upon their shores, Chinese officials have been accustomed to profess inability either to prevent or punish such offenses, and to say that the power offended must seek redress for itself. Accordingly England, the United States and other governments have each been compelled to teach the Farmosans some of the duties of hospatality by bombading villages on their coast. Six or eight years ago, as some may recollect, an American expedition headed by an American consul, punished severely one of the tribes and exacted from its chief a promise of better behaviour in future.

It seems, however, that none of these lessons have prevented the Formosans from treating Japanese ships and sailors in the old way. Having, through their ambassador at Pekin, complained of these continued injuries, the Japanese were told, as Americans and others had been told, that they must right the wrong themselves, as the Chinese government did not consider itself responsible for the acts of the Formosan tribes of the Eastern coast. This reply the Japanese profess to have understood as indicating indifference on the part of the Chinese functionaries as to what the Japanese might do in the eastern part of the island. They therefore seem to have resolved at once to seize and occupy the Eastern coast of Formosa. But when word reached Pekin that the Japanese were fitting out a military expedition on a very extensive scale, much more extensive than could be needed to punish a couple of wild tribes, and that a number of Americans, including an officer of the American navy and an American Consul would accompany the expedition, the Chinese officials took the alarm and informed the Japanese government that the emperor of China had resolved himself to punish the Formosans for their murder of Japanese sailors, and that the Chinese Admiral, LI HANG TSCHANG would immediately leave Tientsin for the purpose.

When this Chinese message arrived in Japan, the expedition against Formosa was ready to sail. But the commander of it was ordered not to sail until he should receive farther orders. The troops, however, eager to distinguish themselves and fearing that the enterprise might be given up altogether, manifested so much disgust at the delay, that the commander in chief to prevent open mutiny disobeyed his orders and sailed for Formosa. Arriving at the island early in May, the Japanese began to form an entrenched camp. But before it was half finished, they were attacked by the Boutans, the most numerous and warlike of the tribes of the East coast. This assault, the Japanese using their European weapons and discipline, repelled with an ease which showed that they needed no fortified camp in contending with such enemies. In fact, the Boutans were speedily driven into the mountains and all their strongholds captured, and these victories so impressed the other tribes, that they presently all surrendered, one after another, to the invaders, and in a few days the Japanese were masters of the entire Eastern portion of the island.

All this result of the expedition the Chinese became greatly disquieted. Commissioners sent from Pekin to watch the invaders, reminded them at several successive stages of their operations that they had accomplished the object of their expedition and that it was time to retire. These remonstrances having failed of effect, at length the Mikado received from Pekin a message of the purport that China would declare war, unless within three months he should withdraw his troops from the island of Formosa. The answer of the Japanese government we may hear any day. On the one hand, the government is said to consist of men who particularly despise peace, who, indeed, deprecate war just now as involving an amount of expenditure for which they are not prepared, and which might result in financial disaster. On the other hand, there is a powerful party, which desires war as a means of acquiring national prestige and glory. This party is so powerful that probably no government dare resist its will or wound its susceptibilities by yielding to the Chinese demand. Any government which should abandon the recent conquest in concession to the Chinese threat, would be denounced, dishonored and overthrown as having disgraced the nation. As there is reason to suspect that the mutiny mentioned above was a mere artifice of the government, war seems likely to be its response to the Chinese ultimatum. If this should be the answer, it must be admitted that the Japanese have already established their title to be regarded as the "French of Asia."

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, speaking of the silly people who are eternally trying to appear intellectual, says: "In music they affect a classical severity of taste. Vocal music they find trivial; instrumental music, if merely beautiful, is worthless. Depth of thought is what they are after. In painting they jabber about symphonies in green, harmonies in white, and nocturnes in all sorts of colors. They beg of you to admire the tremulous tones of an atmosphere, or the swell of a foreground, or the diapason of scarlet in sunset. They themselves might not inaptly be described as inharmonious swells in green, and it is difficult to say which are the greatest nuisances, these really soulless wind-bags, whose appreciation is all affectation, or the honest but uncultivated countryman, who listens to a sonata of Beethoven and exclaims: 'Oh! dry up that scrapin' and give us a Virginia reel.'"

A GOOD deal of trouble has been caused in England by minors borrowing money at ruinous rates of interest upon pledge of repayment when they become of age or enter upon the possessions of anticipated property. Parliament has recently passed a law designed to prevent this, it being enacted that in future all contracts made by minors for the repayment of money shall be void. The new statute is known as the "Infant's Relief Act of 1874." The London papers think it will deal a hard blow to the money-lending fraternity, who send letters to school boys from West End Chambers offering long loans at high interest, and also will destroy the credit system which was encouraged between minors with large expectations and tradesmen, who were willing to wait a long time for settlement, but charged heavily for the accommodation.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library say of the experiment of opening the reading rooms on Sunday, which has now had a year's trial, that there can be no doubt of the advantages of the practice, and they recommend its continuance.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

September.

A whispering silence broods o'er all around,
As in cathedral when the praise and prayer
Are lingering pulses on the waves of sound,
And naught disturbs but muffled heart-throbs there.

Yet all is bright—the sun scarce past the noon;
And stealing out from dusty, darkling wood,
Comes forth a matron shod with mossy shoon,
From off her brows she lays the blinding snood—
When lo! her chestnut locks float on the breeze
Like silken signs on cerulean seas.
The flowers have hung their heads; but all gay things
That buzzing flit, on busy, gauzy wings,
To chant her beauties, gratefully remember
To hail our princess, timid, grave September.

Good bye, Summer!

A well-spring of cash:—Advertising.

The Louisville exposition will be opened to-day, and close October 17.

Nova Scotia has had the coldest and foggiest summer for many years.

Perkins, of the Cincinnati *Times*, talks as though he had corns on his tongue.

The first dark shadow that ever fell upon the human race was produced by an Interviewer.

An extensive bank of valuable iron ore has lately been discovered in Bedford county, Virginia.

The Philadelphia steamship line is deservedly becoming the most popular of all the ocean ferries.

The Democracy of Missouri have informed Senator Schurz that he must hereafter shift for himself.

Well, now; suppose there should be a "war of races." Which side ought the mulattoes to take?

Don't go to the Black Hills country. It will be likely to subject you to all the ills that flesh is *heir* to.

Tilton once edited a paper which still claimed to be religious, notwithstanding his connection with it.

"Cosmopolis" is the *Herald's* latest designation for New York city. Probably a misprint for Cosmoboils.

"He that hath knowledge spareth his words." The *Tribune* slops over with impertinences toward Pennsylvania.

There is no cry in the South, remember, of a black man's government, but there is a cry of a white man's government.

Subscriptions to the Washington monument continue to flow in, principally from Odd Fellows and other secret orders.

Cleveland, Ohio, is the newest candidate for direct trade with Europe. Real estate hasn't gone up in consequence of it, however.

Throughout the country the Democrats have again put on their butternut clothes, and are marching once more in the old paths.

The Democrats of Missouri call for a repeal of the tax on whisky. They regard it as discriminating unjustly against their party.

It really looks as if they were going to work up a "Black Hills fever" at the Northwest—but they'll be sorry for it in the end.

Secretary Bristow will not appoint the new Inspector General of Steamboats until the President returns, about the middle of this month.

It cost $50,000,000 to run the "reform" government of the city of New York for the year ending August first. Chicago hopes to beat that.

The second annual convention of the chief officers of the fire departments of the United States will be held in St. Louis on the fifth of October.

The movement to abolish commissions on tickets in the West has again broken out. Several efforts have heretofore been made, but to no avail.

The New York *Tribune* thinks that "In" and "Out" are more appropriate names than Republican and Democrat. The *Tribune* is "out," you see.

The "oldest" has a penchant for quoting from that intolerably dull and stupid sheet, the Washington *Chronicle*. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

A New Jersey public house has this peculiar sign: "Silent Woman Inn," and the idea of silence is more fully conveyed by the elegant figure of a headless woman.

Professor Eugene Aloys Wiener nominates Henry Ward Beecher for the Presidency. It is doubtful, however, whether the reformers will run a candidate, next term.

The Grangers of California have chartered a vessel to carry grain direct to Europe. It is the first ship entirely loaded by the order, but is only the forerunner of many others.

New York papers call loudly for the enforcement of the law relative to quack doctors—which threatens to reduce the number of its medical practitioners seventy-five per cent.

The latest novelty in umbrellas is to have your initials on the end of the handle. Probably the next "kink" will be to add a photograph, so that the umbrella will be returned when borrowed.

Leading Western journals continue to report an increasing demand for money, and, in most instances, it is worthy of note, the demand comes not from one particular branch of trade, but from all.

England needs missionaries. The following advertisement appears in a Japanese newspaper: "For sale, a very fine idol with six arms. It is fifteen feet high and was cut in bronze *at Sheffield, England.*"

A New York newsboy who had become possessed of a small pumpkin, succeeded in selling it to a man the other day for thirty-five cents, as a California orange. That boy will make his mark in the financial world, yet.

The Arkansas Democratic Constitution tinkers oppose common schools. Recently they voted to have a committee appointed to correct the spelling of the delegates, and of the clerks keeping the records of their doings.

The seal of the Circuit Court of the State of New Hampshire consists of a piece of plain white paper fastened by some adhesive substance, until the Court can get time to understand itself and devise a seal for permanent use.

In many important parts of Michigan the woman suffrage movement has almost ceased to be a topic of conversation: and, unless there is a revival of interest therein, it bids fair to perish ignobly of sheer dullness and public indifference long before the election.

These hostile managers of the dismembered Democracy will do excellently well to remember the impressive admonition of Justice Dogberry: "Masters, it is proved already that you are little better than false knaves; and it will go near to be thought so shortly."

PERSONAL.

Mde. Nisson-Ronzand has been decorated by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha with the Order of Merit for Artand Science.

Nevada is proud of a woman resident who, when the stealthy savage approached her, just pulled off her hair and gave it to him.

Hugh Donahoe, who recently walked one thousand miles in one thousand hours, at Springfield, Mass., is engaged as a fall attraction for Barnum's Hippodrome.

Mr. H. M. Stanley has left England on his African exploration mission. His bodyguard numbers eight hundred men, a large portion of whom have served in the navy.

Hefty. A New England paper chronicles the decease of a man "of fine mind and unusual benevolence and fatness, with high moral principles weighing three hundred and eighty pounds."

A letter bearing the postmark of Worthing, Sussex, England, was received at Terre Haute, the other day, addressed "To the Governor of the Territory of Vigo county, Indiana, North America."

The Indian famine has produced a reformer in the person of Pundit Ajooda Prasad, who has succeeded in teaching the Hindoos that work is worship. He is himself a Brahmin of high caste, and has given practical example by working steadily with a pickaxe and hoe.

A London dealer in autographs recently advertised for autograph letters of Mazzini. In a few days he was surprised to receive calls from a large number of people with still larger numbers of autographs to sell. Upon examination he found that they were all U. O. U's, and that they were all unpaid.

Years ago, it is reported, a keen wit of New York said to Mr. Beecher, in reply to some reference in the Decalogue: "Come, come, you know that the eleventh commandment is the only one you care anything about." "You mean 'Mind your own business?'" queried Mr. Beecher. "Not at all. Your eleventh commandment is 'Thou shalt not be found out!'"

During a recent water trip the steamer upon which President Grant and party were escorted was the "River Queen," the same which he had had for his personal use on the James river during the war, and he occupied the same state-room in which, a few years since, himself and Abraham Lincoln had their memorable conference with the Peace Commissioners of the collapsed Confederacy.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

On the Heights—Richfield as It was and Is—Glimpses of Autumn Styles, &c.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, August 31, 1874.

Those who are compelled to spend the summer days amid the heats of the great city, instead of flying off to cool pastures in the valleys and on the mountains, console themselves with peaches and reflection upon the undeniable fact that this has been the loveliest summer upon record. Set it down, that whatever else has happened or may happen, this summer—of 1874—now ended, has been bright, beautiful and enjoyable beyond precedent. No hot nights even between brick walls, few really melting days, yet skies blue as Italy's own and sunshine nearly all the time. Perhaps we shall have to pay for it in a wet autumn and snowy winter, but we have had the summer at any rate.

Nor is it yet over. Business men and busy women must be at their posts of duty, but persons of wealth and leisure, ladies who have the happiness or misery of being provided for, are still defying care in the woods, by the sea side, among the hills or upon the mountain tops, as witness the still silent streets, (up town) the blocks of vacant houses, the comparatively empty cars, (not more than one row standing,) and the sad looks of the butcher and the baker, who mourn the continued absence of their customers.

Here at Richfield Springs, however, which is about fifteen hundred feet above the level of the Hudson river at Albany, it does not seem summery at this season, particularly in the evening. Coming from the hot sun and glaring asphaltum of New York streets and squares, it is rather odd to sit by the fire in the evening, sleep under two blankets, and be afraid—as many ladies are—to stir a step without a blanket shawl.

Richfield has been a charming place for summer sojourn, and still retains a part of its old time attractions. It is built upon a plateau at the top of a hill which, like Catskill, forms part of a spur of the Alleghanies. There are seven lovely lakes within a short distance of the Sulphur Springs, which have given its reputation, the largest of which are Lake Otsego and Lake Canandaigua. The latter is only a mile or so, is reached by the stage every hour in the day and furnishes boating, fishing and water lilies of fine quality at very small expense.

Cooperstown is within easy driving distance and one of the things to do is to ride along the banks of Lake Otsego, visit the cemetery at Cooperstown, where the Indian romancist is *not* buried, and returning, eat a fish and poultry dinner at "Tennicliffes," a small Greenwich about a mile this side of Cooperstown which has acquired a local celebrity justified by the excellence of its cuisine and which obtains an added charm from the simplicity of its appointments and its proximity to perhaps the loveliest point on the lake.

RICHFIELD AS IT WAS.

Ten years ago, Richfield was almost unknown to fame. Doctors sent their patients there occasionally, but the place had to be hunted out on the map or from the railroad guide, and many were deterred from going when it was found that access could only be obtained by a stage ride of twelve miles up an almost straight ascent from Herkimer, and that opinions as to the accommodation to be obtained were of the most diverse, and therefore doubtful character. Those who persevered were, however, repaid by the sight of a goodly, if not quite the promised land; a peaceful land, high up, out of the rush of the wearing cares and tormenting anxieties of the lower world; a sort of resting place of heaven, where one could breathe reviving air and almost catch a glimpse of the glories beyond.

This is what it seemed to some of those who saw it before the freshness was gone, before the sickening odor of fashion had penetrated it, before the railroad had spanned the mountain and brought the vulgar crowd to its holy places.

To be sure, the hostel had low ceilings and its walls were white-washed; feather beds were placed upon ticks filled with clean straw and "comforters"—which, with the feathers underneath, turned the straw beds into very comfortable mattresses—took the place of blankets; but the air made the sleepless sleep, while the corn bread, the fried chicken, and chicken potpie and the blackberry pudding would have roused enthusiasm in the soul of a cynic.

It is true that the host who had been a well-to-do farmer, and did his own carving, cut his roast beef in what would be, not politely, called chunks; but it was tender and it was to his own loss (they have learned now to serve it in fashionably thin and meagre style); but then the potatoes—they were not potatoes at all; they were manna dropped right down and out of heaven, mashed with cream.

HOW THE CHANGE CAME ABOUT.

Of course this state of things could not last always. A change must have come sometime; but it was precipitated by an article beside newspaper enterprise, which went to Richfield sick, got well and sung its praises in rapturous style. It is the rarest thing in the world to find a well person. Everybody is sick more or less. Naturally, everybody wanted to go to Richfield Springs. The following summer everybody went. They broke the stage lines down and sent the drivers to the insane asylum; they overran the country like a swarm of locusts, and like those small pests ate up every green and eatable thing. They demoralized the unsophisticated minds of the residents by putting thoughts of greed and money-making into their heads, so that they raised their prices exorbitantly and erected sheds in which they packed people as if they had been cattle.

But this evil, in time, cured itself. Richfield began to have a bad name; people left it alone severely for a year or so, until now, it has recovered its equilibrium and, although it will never be again the ideal spot it seemed when it was first discovered, yet it is a very agreeable resort—not over fashionable, yet not dull, and abounding in resources of a quiet, middle-aged kind.

HOW WE DRESS.

The dress at Richfield is very cosmopolitan, and therefore difficult to describe or specify. Thin dresses are but little needed, or if worn during the sunny part of the day are covered up with woolen shawels and sacks in the evening, or exchanged for the inevitable black silk or cashmere.

There is little, if any, of the extremely fashionable dressing to be observed in Saratoga mixed up with so much that is common and *outre* and absolete; but there is a large infusion of the quiet, good taste characteristic of people of the highest class. Ideas of dress are more fixed and permanent, because they are the result of intelligence and cultivation, and not of a restless and feverish desire to live in the fashions or morbid fear of being out of it.

This is the reason why fashions seem to change less here than elsewhere, even among the summer visitors. Many persons and families come here year after year; their dress always consists of the same pure, self-colored fabrics, unostentatious but thoroughly good, quite carefully adapted to the prevailing styles, but with no effort to follow the vagaries or push styles to extremes.

A daughter of a wealthy New Yorker, for example, is here with her mother, who has not been to a party or spent an evening away from home in a mixed company; who has never worn a particle of false hair or had a polonaise. Think of that, you little old women of thirteen or fifteen months, who are crazy for long dresses and chignons, who want to go to parties instead of school, and are worn out and tired of life at twenty!

One is glad to find such people as one meets at Richfield. There is a restful spirit about them which is inexpressibly quieting and pleasant after the heat and rush of New York life. It makes one realise that there are people still who love their own lives, who have happy, care-free homes, who cultivate esthetic taste and have no more to do with the vulgar contests of the world than if they lived out of it.

NEW AUTUMN STYLES.

Come to New York, very much against my will, I have come, in time to tell my readers something of what is in preparation for them for the coming season, which will be said about novelty, of course, but as yet there is nothing much in the way of emphatic reproduction of recent ideas. The skirts cling more closely than ever, over-skirts are aprons arranged with ladders of loops at the back, or scarfs crossed upon one side and forming a sash upon the other or at the back. The new polonaise is the old polonaise with a jacket back.

The rage is for cuirass bodies and sleeveless jackets, the former differing only from the latter in being plaited, fitting closely and being striped or wrought all over with beads or beaded passementries so as to form a veritable coat of mail. This species of ornamentation is not confined to black and white jet, as formerly, but appears in as great profusion in blue jet and, to a smaller extent, in blue steel. These trimmings are adapted to the dark grays and black blues in materials, and beating, therefore, will not be confined to black toilettes, as heretofore.

Probably the most *recherche* color for the winter season will be one just received from Paris and called "invisible" blue, because it corresponds precisely to "invisible" green. It is a very pure, dark shade, easily confounded with dahson or the black blue of last season, but quite different when compared with either. It is only in a few pieces of cloth, silk and velvet that it can as yet be obtained, and only in one place that gloves will be found to match.

A new twilled foulard or washing silk has been imported, which forms a checkered pattern, brown, chamois, wood-color, marine blue, myrtle or iron gray, with black or white. The blocked material is always accompanied by the same fabric in the solid, self-color, and the two are used to "build" one of the new "composite" costumes. A hat-bonnet is made to wear with these, the principal trimming of which consists of two scarfs—one checkered, the other plain—twisted together to match.

This style is said to have been very fashionable abroad during the past season, and a few such dresses have been received from abroad and displayed at the watering places; but it is almost too late in the season for them here now, and they need, besides, the hand of taste to prevent picturesque possibilities from being turned into noisy and vulgar realities.

Evening colors are a shade deeper than last year, but are to be associated with white or black. We shall have, therefore, tinted silks, shrouded in muslin and laces, black or white dresses, with pale blue or pure blush pink finishings and facings, and with these, gloves, three or four buttoned, embroidered to match (embroidery having been revived), also the narrow welts stitched into the wrists, white or black like the embroidery.

The most practical fall suits are made of French all wool bege or some of the pretty woolen diagonals in iron gray and dark shades of brown. They have no trimming, except a lining of silk, which shows as a facing in collar, cuffs and basque, but they are very useful and are accompanied by a felt hat matching the shade and trimmed with folds of silk and the wing of a game bird.

The usual style of making is a walking skirt trimmed with pleated flounces, apron overskirt and basque often side pleated, too.

En passant, it may be remarked in regard to ornaments that Ostrich feathers will be used for dark velvet bonnets, and the feathers, wings and the like of game birds variously mounted for dark straw and felt hats. Small birds are likewise in great demand.

Of course there is not much to be said about bonnets, as yet, but the first glimpses show as great diversity as ever, a decided falling off of the crown and as decided an enlargement of brim, which is very flaring and produces an effect not at all in harmony with the narrow, close fitting designs for dresses. There are some close bonnet shapes, however, and we must either fall back upon these or have the others very much modified.

JENNIE JUNE.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Help Nature to Rally.

After an attack of fever or other acute disease has passed off, and nature is endeavoring to rally the debilitated system, help her effort with the standard vegetable tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing known to the physician or the pharmacopolist expedites convalescence like this vitalizing invigorant. Persons who have been prostrated by long-continued sickness recover their lost flesh, strength and cheerfulness in less than half the time that would be required to recuperate without it. It is the most genial, as well as the most harmless of medicated stimulants, and as a remedy for (as well as a preventive of) dyspepsia, bilious attacks, constipation, nervous diseases, &c., has no equal in the world. When all other tonics have failed, this effects a cure.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8. Interest paid on May 1st, to 6 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. (not collected from depositors) on all sums of $5 and upwards, and if not withdrawn a compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
WILLIAM McCREERY, Jr., and A. Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Beesley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Jas. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Shade, G. Follansbee, Charles Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
JOHN H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

BRODIE'S REMEDY,

A Certain, Safe, Speedy & Painless Cure

All the so-called Corn solvents, rubbers and plasters are imperfect and unsatisfactory in their effect, painful in their application, and worthless in combination in this remedy, the great secret of which, from its really wonderful efficacy has been named "THE MIRACULOUS CURE," and has acquired an immense popularity in Great Britain and Ireland. Its success is really a genuine and substantial one, the value of the preparation having been tried by the most severe and reliable of all tests, that of "time," is not therefore, one of those ephemeral triumphs brought about by lavish expenditure in advertising.

This Celebrated English Remedy is now sold in packets, at the Drug and Fancy Goods store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Newell Institute,
BOYS' DIVISION,
NO. 47 SEVENTH STREET,

Will Reopen on TUESDAY, September 8th, under the immediate care of Messrs. BURCHFIELD & McCREERY.

The same thorough instruction in the Classics and English which has heretofore characterized this Institute, guaranteed from the past.

Young Men prepared to enter any Eastern College or for Business.

For Course of Study, Terms, etc., see Catalogues for the past year, which can be had at the Bookstores, or at 255 Penn avenue and 47 Seventh street.

Application for admission may be made the first week of September at the School, 47 Seventh street.

Messrs. Burchfield & McCreery,
PRINCIPALS.

Tths

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
REMOVED TO NEW ROOMS,
Wood St., Sixth Ave. and Liberty St.

School will be resumed on SEPTEMBER 14TH, at which time punctual attendance of pupils is requested.

Instruction will be given in Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water Colors, &c., to Ladies who do not desire the full course.

For terms and information apply to the Principal, at the School Rooms, during the first week of September, from 10 till 2 o'clock daily.

HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

"SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS,"
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
FOR BOYS.
Rev. J. P. HUGHES,
PRINCIPAL.

Tths

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address

Tths J. JEWETT PARKS.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited, its location is pre-eminently healthy, is central and is easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For Circulars address

Mrs. E. H. ARCHER,
Ellicott City Postoffice, Maryland.

Tths

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 14th. Registers and full information can be had at the Book Stores or at the Institute after the 25th inst. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.

REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.

A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!

James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING;
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.

We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.

Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 31, 1874.

"The harvest is over the summer is ended." It is not fashionable further to prolong summer saunterings, and from this date every business man is expected to be at his post in his counting house or workshop, ready to transact the business of the hour. The delays incident to the heated term are no longer in order; repairs have been made in the mills and manufactories, collections are supposed to be completed of the accounts of the first half of the year; all must be ready to buy and sell and barter, with all the greater energy for the reason that a respite has been granted from the extreme of labor and people look to see greater results from recuperated energies, than have been the rule for the past quarter.

We remarked yesterday upon the general acceptation of this view of the situation and we hope to see this acceptation intended with the happiest results. While it is not safe to predict such an extraordinary revival of business as is desired on many hands, and the wish being rather to the thought, stoutly prophesied by those whose chief interest is to have it so, we may yet look for a fair amount of trade during the present season. Consumption never ceases, no matter what the crisis may be in the money market, and it is only a question of time as to its overtaking the stock on hand, in excess, and giving production a fresh start. We were, without doubt, overstocked with many classes of goods a year ago, and it is questionable if in all of these the overplus has been consumed, but in any lines there must be a dearth, and it is in such goods as are scarcest that we must anticipate the greatest activity this fall. What these classes of goods may be is nothing but the test of actual experience can denominate.

—We learn that a government official is reversing the country making inspection the cancelled checks of the various banks, in order to ascertain whether they are uniformly complying with the law, requiring two cent stamp to be placed upon every draft and check paid.

He is reaping quite a harvest for the treasury in fines, and the bankers in his vicinity are conducting themselves with remarkable circumspection in this particular. We shrewdly opine that he would find in and around Pittsburgh a good many instances, wherein his vigilance might be rewarded with the discovery of infractions in this respect, on the part of the banks—some few bankers' drafts are made payable "One day after date without grace" in order to avoid this stamp duty, but this practice is regarded as a miserable subterfuge unworthy of the countenance any respectable banking house.

—The creditors of Messrs. McKnight, Dunn & Co., and of McKnight, Porter & Co., fill hold a meeting to-day at the instance the firms, whereat a statement of their sets and liabilities will be presented, and proposition for an extension submitted on e part of the debtors.

We are informed that the debts will aggregate in the neighborhood of $400,000, hile the assets will be all of 50 per cent. excess of that sum. A long extension ill probably be asked for, at a rate of interest to be fixed by the creditors at the eeting.

—The following table shows the prices of id, government bonds, railway stocks, c., at the various sessions of the New ork Stock Exchange during the day. rnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 31, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
id	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100⅛
S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118⅝	.....	118⅝	.....	118⅝
10's, 1881	116	.....	116	.....	116
6's, 1881	116	.....	115⅞	.....	115⅞
6's, 1885	116⅛	.....	116⅛	.....	116⅛
6's, 1887	117⅛	.....	117⅛	.....	117⅛
6's, 1888	117⅝	.....	117⅝	.....	117⅝
40's	110⅜	.....	110⅜	.....	110⅜
40's, coupon	110⅜	.....	110⅜	.....	110⅜
rrency 6's	117⅜	.....	117⅜	117⅛	117⅛
w per cents	114⅝	.....	114⅝	.....	114⅝
gistered, 1867	110⅜	.....	110⅛	.....	110⅛
ntern Union Tel.	26¾	26¾	27	27	27
ific Mail	47¾	47⅞	47½	47¾	47¾
ams. Express	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
ited States Express	.....	.....	77	77¼	.....
erican Express	.....	.....	77	77¼	.....
ited States Express	.....	.....	77	77¼	.....
w York Central	101⅜	.....	101⅜	.....	101⅜
ie	93⅝	.....	93⅝	93½	93½
icago Central	72	.....	72	72	72
icago Northern	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
nois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
veland & Pittsburgh	86¾	.....	86¾	.....	86¾
icago & Northw'n	37⅜	38	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
n. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ck Island	101	101	101½	100⅝	101
Paul, common	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
bash, common	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	23⅜	24
to & Mississippi	.....	21⅝	24	23⅝	24
to and Alton	27⅜	28	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
to and Alton pf.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
rlem	.....	125¾	.....	.....	.....
C. & I. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
ey	.....	.....	2	.....	2
nnessee, old	.....	.....	30½	.....	30½
o, new	.....	.....	75½	.....	75
th Carolina, April	.....	.....	15	.....	15
th Carolina, July	.....	.....	15	.....	15
issouri 6's	.....	.....	92¾	.....	93

—The following is a report of the leading ocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. tuffman, broker, 95 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
nn'a. Central	.....	sales.
nusylvania scrip	102	102⅝
ading	35	35⅛
ited Companies, N. J	120	120½
high Valley	61	61¼
ghenny Valley	.....	90
C. & St. L. mortgage bonds	64½	sales.
Creek	.....	sales.
ld	.....	107¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 31, 1874.

Trade was generally rather quiet to-day in early all branches of the wholesale market, is not an unusual state of affairs for the st day of the week. In the grocery and dry ods lines there was a moderate order and oking trade, while the produce, grain and mmission business was generally rather let.

There are few changes of importance to note ereto-day. There were a few alterations the quotations of provisions, the most imrtant of which are the decline of ½@lc on ms and breakfast bacon. Eggs are upward price, while other country produce is weak d depressed in value. Oats are in goodly pply, but sell readily at the prices last re rted. In other respects the markets are not aterially changed from last reports.

The following are the receipts of the leadarticles of produce by rail and river since r last:

our, bbls	980	Apples, bbls	57
eese, lbs	174	Corn, sks	1,200
heat, sks	497	Barley, sks	187
e, sks	340	Oats, sks	6,651
tter, pkgs	1,200	Bacon, pcs	1,500
on, tcs	21	Ice, tons	60
y, bales	502	Peaches, crates	1,300
atoes, bush	3,200		

The following quotations are prices realid in wholesale transactions unless otherse specified. On small sales dealers charge advance. Prices of goods unless otherwise ecified, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

RAIN—Grain was rather quiet to-day, at ces unchanged materially from previous otations. Wheat seems to be gaining a litle activity at unchanged prices, as follows: ed, 90@95c for Pittsburgh or United at wells, and 95@97½c for choice. Corn is dull and easy at 50@52c for mixed. Rye is unsettled and egular at 90@95c. Barley is nominally lld.

OUR—Dealers report an active jobbing trade, ices as follows: White wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $6 00@7 25; Wisin $6 75; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new 6 25@6 50; rye flour, $5 00@5 25; Graham flour 25@7 50; corn meal $2 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers, as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 50 @ 7; No. 1 red wheat $7 20; No. 2 red wheat ur, in sacks 3c off per bbl.

LAY—We quote as follows: Prime timoy baled $19 00@20 00 ₱ ton on track Pittsburgh; No. 1 do $17 00@18 00; No. 2 do for $15 00@16 00. Baled hay from store is oted at $22 00@25 00. On the Allegheny ket, loose hay ruled as follows: No. 1 timoy $22 00@25 00; No. 2 do $20 00@24 00; inie to common $10 00@20 00.

ILL FEED—We quote bran at 90@95 65 ₱ ; shorts at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 00 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

ALT—We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@ western do $1 50@1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PPLES—There is a large stock on the mar, and prices continue weak. We quote to choice $2 25@2 50; common $1 25 ice $1 75@2 00 ₱ gallon.

PPLE BUTTER—We quote at 12@16c ₱ gallon.

UTTER—Choice butter continues steady with air demand at 21@22c; medium grades are lil air demand at 18@20c; common grades are lil or request at 15@16c.

EESE—The market is steady. Prime white ese is quoted at 12@12½c; flat Dutch 11@ ; cheddars are quoted at 12@13c.

GGS—We quote at 17@18c for fair to good; 20@21c for choice; 22@23c for yellow.

ONEY—We quote prime yellow 22@24c; ht 20@22c ₱ lb.

ONEY—Clover 25@30 ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 20@25 ₱ lb.

NIONS—We quote white at 45 50@3 00 ₱ bbl ed, $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl.

EACHES—The market is somewhat steadier. We quote as follows: Choice $2 25@2 50 prime $1 50@1 75; common 50c@$1 00.

EARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box. for domestic; California, $4 00@5 00.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $1 00 per box.

OTATOES—The market remains about as on Saturday, having neither advanced or fallen off. Receipts are much less. We quote sales on truck 70@75c per bushel; from store, $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel for choice; $1 75@2 00 for common.

EANS—Timothy seed is in liberal supply and the market is easy. Sales take place in a jobbing way from store at $3 40@3 50 ₱ bushel; in round lots the market is quotable at about $3 25@3 30.

UCKEY PEPPERCORN—Choice Jerseys are still quoted at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES.

There are no alterations to note either in the prices of groceries or in the features of the trade. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.		Japan	55@7 1 00
Rio, fair	20@	Oolong	50@ 85
Choice	25½c	Fancy	65@1 00
Prime	24 c	Souchong	55@ 80c
Good	22 c	Mixed	50@ 65c
Java	32 c	Strictly choice O. G	65@
Roasted Coffees.		Fine	55@
Rio, in papers	27 c	Prime	60@
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Domerara	45@70c
Standard	30 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	67½c
Standard hards	10½c	Choice drips	60@65c
Standard B	10¼c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard extra C	10c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Standard A	10½c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Franklin extra C	10 c	Patna	8@8½c
American extra C	9¾c	Rangoon	8@8 c
Cuba	9½c		
Porto Rico	9¼c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 50
Teas.		Valencia, ₱ lb	13 @14c
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Currants	7½@8 3c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Prunes	10@13½c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Lower grades	4@6c

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We note to-day a reduction of ½c@1c in the prices of hams and breakfast bacon, and an advance of ½c on sides. Trade continues rather quiet, as the high prices are quite generally check consumption. Our dealers are disposed to keep prices here, at as low a point as is consistent with reasonable supply prices, and by closely adhering to that policy, they will do much better than to have prices at a point where people of limited means are forced to curtail their consumption. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, 12½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 10½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15½c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 9½c; sides, canvassed, 13c; clear rib sides, do, 13c; clear sides do, 14c; plain mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tes, ₱ lb, 16c; ½ bbls, do, 16½c; buckets do, 17c; in 3 ₱ pails, 18c; in 5 ₱ pails, 17½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 18½c; in 6 ₱ do, 18c.

LARD—We quote bran at 95@97½c for prime; No. 1 red wheat $7 20; No. 2 red wheat $7 00; rejected $6 50; mixed corn 50@52c; yellow corn 52@53c; white corn 53@55c; No. 1 oats 45@47½c; No. 2 oats 43@45c; rejected oats 40@42c; No. 1 barley $1 00@1 05; No. 2 barley 90@95c; No. 1 rye 85@90c; No. 2 rye 80@85c; flour, superfine $4 00@4 25; extra $4 50@4 75; family $5 00@5 50; fancy $5 75@6 00; patent $6 00@6 50; spring wheat extra $5 50@6 00; spring wheat family $6 00@6 50; spring wheat patent $6 50@7 00; Minnesota extra $5 50@6 00; Minnesota family $6 00@6 50; Minnesota patent $6 50@7 00; St. Louis extra $5 50@6 00; St. Louis family $6 00@6 50; St. Louis patent $6 50@7 00; Ohio extra $5 50@6 00; Ohio family $6 00@6 50; Ohio patent $6 50@7 00; Indiana extra $5 50@6 00; Indiana family $6 00@6 50; Indiana patent $6 50@7 00; Illinois extra $5 50@6 00; Illinois family $6 00@6 50; Illinois patent $6 50@7 00; Wisconsin extra $5 50@6 00; Wisconsin family $6 00@6 50; Wisconsin patent $6 50@7 00; Iowa extra $5 50@6 00; Iowa family $6 00@6 50; Iowa patent $6 50@7 00; Kansas extra $5 50@6 00; Kansas family $6 00@6 50; Kansas patent $6 50@7 00; Nebraska extra $5 50@6 00; Nebraska family $6 00@6 50; Nebraska patent $6 50@7 00; Missouri extra $5 50@6 00; Missouri family $6 00@6 50; Missouri patent $6 50@7 00; Kentucky extra $5 50@6 00; Kentucky family $6 00@6 50; Kentucky patent $6 50@7 00; Tennessee extra $5 50@6 00; Tennessee family $6 00@6 50; Tennessee patent $6 50@7 00; Virginia extra $5 50@6 00; Virginia family $6 00@6 50; Virginia patent $6 50@7 00; Pennsylvania extra $5 50@6 00; Pennsylvania family $6 00@6 50; Pennsylvania

CITY MATTERS.

ATTENTION ELECTORS!

An Important Duty.

September 2d is the last day for the assessment or registration of voters at the next election.

October 3d is the last day for the payment of taxes.

October 3d is the last day for obtaining final naturalization papers.

September 1st and 2d are the days for the assessors to be at their places where elections are held throughout the State from 9 A. M. to three P. M., and from SIX P. M. to nine P. M. to correct the list of voters and take new names.

These who expect to vote in November must attend to the requirements of the law at once.

Western University

opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Penn Mills Flour

Surpasses all other for white bread.

Our Markets.

The Market Committee held a regular meeting last evening. Mr. Wm. Flinn in the chair.

The matter of placing new iron facings upon the steps leading to the second story of the Diamond Market building, was referred to a committee of three on the part of the city.

The Superintendent reported the iron now on hand worn smooth, and was dangerous.

The pay-roll of salaries for the past month, amounting to $794.35, was approved.

Admitted to Probate.

Yesterday afternoon the will of John Black, late of Indiana township, was admitted to probate in the Register's office. James McKelvy, Robert McCorkle and David P. Williams are the executors. The will is dated September 2, 1870.

The will of Robert Eakin, late of Franklin township, was admitted to probate. The will is dated January 11, 1871. His son, David Eakin, is the executor.

Shot in the Hand.

Last evening M. P. Brannon and Frank O'Connor engaged in a scuffle on Wylie avenue, whether friendly or otherwise does not appear with any thing like certainty. In the course of the scuffle a pistol in the possession of Brannon was discharged, accidentally, as is claimed. Be that as it may, the ball from the pistol took effect in Brannon's hand, inflicting a painful flesh wound. That there might be no undue partiality shown, both parties were arrested and locked up.

East End Letter Carriers.

Messrs. C. B. Gelson, T. G. Smythe and Daniel Borland are the letter carriers for the East End, and residents in that part of the city will now have every facility afforded them in the way of speedy delivery and collection of mail matter. The carriers request residents to inform them where they will leave their letters, &c., for the postoffice until the lock boxes are in the new routes. This is an important matter, and should be attended to.

Star Fire Brick.

The attention of the reader is specially directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Reed & Harbison, proprietors of the justly celebrated Star Fire Brick Works, located on Smallman, between twenty-second and twenty-third streets. The brick manufactured at this extensive establishment are made from the most superior clay, and are especially adapted to the descriptions of furnaces where strong heat is required. Prompt attention is given by this firm, to all orders for tile and shaped brick.

The Western University.

The Western University of Pennsylvania opened yesterday morning with a larger attendance than at any previous first day of term. This is easily accounted for; the patrons of the institution are entirely satisfied with the work done so far, while it is well known that the facilities are as good as any and better than many for the coming year. Altogether the prospects for the University this present term are most flattering. The building has been repaired and refitted during the vacation, and the students take hold of their studies with renewed zeal after their summer vacation.

A Test Liquor Case.

Yesterday morning Mr. W. B. Ross made information before Alderman Graham, of Allegheny, against a man named Williams, who is charged with selling liquor in the Eighth Ward, Allegheny, without a license. The portion of the city in which the building in question is situated, is the annexation, under the special act of Assembly, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic drinks, since its annexation. Licenses have been granted and the defendant is one of the persons who received a license, and it is the purpose of Mr. Ross to test the question as to whether there is any authority for granting licenses in this portion of the city.

Homeopathic Dispensary.

During the month of August there were issued from the Dispensary Department of the Homeopathic Hospital seven hundred and eighty-six (786) prescriptions to the poor of the city and vicinity free of charge, and during the same month one hundred and twenty (120) visits were made by the Dispensary staff to those who were unable to come to the Dispensary for treatment.

The Dispensary is open daily except Sundays in the morning from eleven to twelve, and in the afternoon from two to three o'clock, and those unable to pay a physician will find gratuitously themselves of this charity and procure medical and surgical treatment gratuitously.

City Property.

A special meeting of the Committee on City property was held yesterday afternoon.

The architect, Mr. T. D. Evans, reported that the contract of Harris & Schramm for the construction of the Thirtieth ward station house was completed.

On motion, the building was accepted, and the final estimate of $1,200 was approved.

Mr. Rayburn reported that it would be necessary to put up a stone wall next the Twelfth ward station house, and that a fence should be constructed. Mr. Friel, the owner of the adjoining property, had offered to pay half the cost of the wall.

On motion, the committee decided to visit the premises on Friday afternoon next.

Adjourned.

Deaths of the Week in Allegheny.

The total number of deaths in Allegheny City for the week ending August 30th, were twenty-two, of which eighteen persons were white, four colored; ten male, and twelve female.

The causes were: Cholera infantum, 1; scarlet fever, 2; typhoid fever, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; apoplexy, 1; phthisis tubercular, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; dropsy, 1; croup, 1; tubercular consumption, 3; stillborn, 2; inflammuncosa atrophy, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; consumption, 1; old age, 1.

The ages were: Under 1 year, 6; between 1 and 5, 5; between 5 and 10, 1; between 10 and 20, 2; between 20 and 30, 1; between 30 and 40, 1; between 40 and 50, 2; between 50 and 60, 1; between 70 and 80, 1; between 80 and 90, 1.

Alliance Meeting.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the Temperance Alliance was held, Mr. Rabe occupying the chair.

A committee of five was appointed to have charge of speakers and music during the campaign. The committee consists of Messrs. F. H. Lane, W. B. Ross, A. Kirk, J. H. Turner and W. French.

The following named ladies were designated to organize a Woman's Auxiliary Branch to the Temperance Alliance: Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Snively and Mrs. Youngson.

The committee having in charge the interests of the proposed temperance paper, were not present, and no report of their operations was received. It was requested that the subscription books be brought in next Monday.

Reports, most of them favorable, were read from various districts, and the Alliance adjourned.

The Women's Temperance Alliance.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of ladies was held in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the purpose of forming a new women's temperance organization, to be auxiliary to the Christian Temperance Alliance.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. S. B. Robinson, President; Mrs. A. Hill, Secretary; and Mrs. Snively and Mrs. Youngson, Vice Presidents.

Another meeting is to be held in the same place on Thursday afternoon next, and it is thought that then the plan of operations will be more fully developed.

The object of this movement is to afford a field of operations for ladies who are anxious to engage in the temperance work, and whodo not approve of crusading, or believe that outside of crusading is the most important work may be accomplished. The work laid out for the proposed organization is to circulate the pledge, distribute temperance literature, visit families afflicted with the effects of intoxicating liquors, and visit and talk with the liquor dealers in a quiet way. The movement has been on foot for some time, and it is stated that over fifty names are already enrolled for the new organization.

The work of the new Alliance will be conducted according to that of the ladies of Philadelphia. The city will be blocked out, and committees appointed to go through their respective districts on the work mentioned above. Meetings will also be held in the various churches, in co-operation with the ministers. When it is considered advisable to wait upon the liquor sellers, it will be done in a quiet way, so as to avoid antagonizing them. The new society will be governed by the laws of the Temperance Alliance, and will be entirely distinct from the crusaders. The leaders in the movement, some of them, at least, believe that the crusade has accomplished all the good that can be accomplished by that way of working, and hope to be able to enlist in the new movement many ladies who would not participate in crusading.

The Children's Hour.

Last evening Alderman Bailey, of the First ward, Allegheny, made information before Mayor Fleming, charging William Stephens and John Daly with disorderly conduct. The accused were arrested and had a hearing, which was animated and largely attended. William and John are two small boys, and the particular disorder alleged in their case (boys being, of course, always disorderly) is that they made themselves by far too free and too rough with the little daughter of the prosecutor. Under pretext of playing with the little fellow, they abused him, as alleged, and finally one of them, in lifting the child to his shoulder, let him drop, hurting his head considerably. The prosecutor showed the offending boy, as it was expressed, "into the middle of next week," and then made the information, as stated. In giving his testimony, the Alderman stated that this was only the culmination of a long series of disorderly and offensive actions on the part of the defendants, and he wanted such things stopped. The testimony was concurrent as to the fact of the boys' playing roughly with the child, and also as to the child's being hurt, but a portion of the testimony was to the fact that, when one of the boys lifted the child, as charged, the other man ran out, shook the boy violently, thereby making him drop the little fellow to the pavement, and then struck the boy with his cane, and shoved him violently into the street. The striking was denied by the alderman, the hearing resulted in the two defendants being discharged on the payments of the costs, the Mayor administering a mild reprimand. The result seemed unsatisfactory to the prosecutor, who protested that the whole affair seemed unsatisfactory to the friends of the defendants, who threatened to bring suit against the alderman for assault and battery.

Personal.

We are pleased to note the return to Pittsburgh of Mr. C. A. Blenbring, of No. 2 Fifth avenue, from an extended tour of the old countries. Mr. M. has on exhibition two very fine suits of clothing, one from a noted London establishment, and another from Vienna. He also succeeded in engaging two first-class journeymen tailors for his customers in Pittsburgh. THIS

THE NEW RESERVOIRS.

THE HOWARD-LOWRY CONTROVERSY.

Further Examination of Witnesses to Little Purpose---The Question of Measurements----Comparison of Stone Work from Interested Stand Points.

Last evening the committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Engineer Lowry by Contractor Howard, held another meeting, Mr. Negley in the chair.

Upon calling the meeting to order, the Chairman called upon Mr. Rask, who has charge of the measurement of the work already done, for a report. Mr. Rask reported that the work was not completed, and could not be unless the engineers had several laborers to aid them.

Mr. Lowry was asked if he would furnish several of his laborers to do the digging, and replied that he would in case the committee would pay the men.

Mr. Selfer then offered a motion authorizing Mr. Lowry to furnish not more than four men to Engineer Rask for the purpose of drifting to ascertain the depth of the foundation walls.

The Chairman suggested that the motion be put in the form of a resolution, when further discussion was had, during which Mr. Negley asked if Mr. Howard were willing to take testimony as to the depth of the foundation walls, and dispense with the drifting necessary to ascertain the depth. The committee, he said, were willing to let the matter rest at that.

Mr. Howard objected, however, and the resolution was put and carried.

AN EXCAVATION MEASUREMENT.

Mr. Howard then stated that he also wanted a measurement made of the excavation, assigning for his reason that from Mr. Lowry's report he found $31,000 had been paid for that work. Fifty cents per yard, he said, was an excellent price for excavating, and at their price there must have been over 60,000 yards excavated, whereas there were not over 15,000 yards taken out. A sharp discussion was had on this point, when it was decided to let it rest for the present, until the measurement of the masonry had been made.

Mr. Howard then stated that he desired to examine witnesses with regard to the first and second charges, and Mr. James Monroe was put upon the stand to furnish testimony upon the second, viz: that the work done was not according to the specifications.

THE KIND OF STONE.

Mr. Monroe testified as follows: Am a stone mason, and have passed the work done at the foundation three times. The work was in accordance with the specifications referring to the face stone work. Of the backing, some were large stone and part was of small stone all put in together. The large stone was not packed, nor could they be, so, but did not see the bottom, nor were they picked so as to make close joints. The joints were filled in with small stone. On the Hiland avenue culvert the front and back stone was better in size than that of the foundations of the pumping works. I think the joints that flow of the backing were not grouted, but laid in mortar. Do not consider that grouting would make a better job.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Monroe was cross-questioned by members of the committee and Mr. Lowry, answering as follows: I visited the foundation to see the work, being interested as a mason, but not to take particular notice. There was a good deal of large stone put in, principally the cut stone. A good job could be made out of such stone as was used for the backing, but I don't consider that such stone filled the specifications and only part of the work, the facing, I would call first class masonry. According to the specifications I should not consider the whole work a good job. I was one of the sub-contractors under Mr. Howard on the Hiland avenue reservoir. I received $15 per perch for the stone work. Drew $12 per perch for first class work done there, while we got $425 for rubble work, all material being furnished in the contract. The manner of measuring the excavation was conducted exclusively by Mr. Lowry and had no reference whatever to the work done by Mr. Munroe, and, of course, was therefore by no means correct.

Mr. Henry J. Slade was next sworn and furnished the following testimony: I live where I pay taxes about a mile. The stone as they pass on the railroad to the foundation, and I think the cut stone is a good quality, but the packing stone is very uneven in size, some large and some small, and many of them bad shaped. About one-third of the stone is bad shaped. I don't think the cut stone would fill the specification, as some of them are less than three feet long, do not see how they could make backing of the description in the specifications called for.

Adjourned to meet on Friday afternoon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

Elizabeth A. Flinn et al. to Thos. Berry, July 24, 1874; lot on Locust street, Sixth ward, city. $500

Thos. Martin to Joseph Jaukowsky, May 18, 1874; lot on Gregg street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 24x120 feet 9 inches $2,500

Thos. W. Buckley to Richard Benthner, July 29, 1874; lot on Kelly's farm in Shaler township $200

David McClelland et al. to William J. Brown, July 6, 1874; lot on Shingess street, Sixth ward, city, 20x41 feet $1,800

Mary Ann Brown to William J. Brown, July 16, 1874; quit claim of one-fifth interest in lot on Shingess street, Sixth ward, city $200

Thos. McQuaide to Christopher Lengfelter, August 3, 1874; lot in Indiana township, containing 150 perches $300

Charles Lutz to Eli Crum, July 29, 1874; lot in Chartiers township, containing 1½ acres $200

Bernard Burns to Chas. C. Craft, August 25, 1874; lot in Chartiers township $25 00

Patrick Carroll to Chas. C. Craft, August 25, 1874; quit claim of two lots in Chartiers township $1 00

A. C. Patterson to Sophia Graves, January 15, 1874; three lots on Carey street, Thirty-second ward, city $1,025

A. K. Nesbit to Samuel Marshall, April 1, 1874; lot in Robinson township $850

Isabella Coyle to John Martin, March 31, 1874; lot on Benton alley, Second ward, Allegheny, 20x60 feet $5,700

W. P. Willoughby to John F. Knowder, April 3, 1874; lot on Washington avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 25x100 feet $3,000

Wm. Charlton to Mrs. Elizabeth Charlton, June 22, 1874; property on Wolfe street and Webster avenue, near Devilliers street, city $5

N. Q. Speer to Emma W. Clarke, July 31, 1874; lot on Federal street, Seventh ward, city, 20 x 80 feet $10,000

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There is an almost entirely new company at Trimble's Varieties this week, embracing James Collins, Martha Wren, the Ifford Sisters, W. S. Forsyth, G. W. Pike, John Williams and a number of others. The programme bristles with good things, and will be fully enjoyed by all who see it. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

Taking Advantage of Circumstances.

Last evening Mr. Thomas Scott, while to some extent, as we are informed, the victim of undue stimulation, was going to his home, No. 106 Wylie street, escorted by two of his companions. He had in his possession, as he states, a sum of money amounting to one hundred and fifty-three dollars, and as the party approached Mr. Scott's residence, one of his companions, said to have been John or "Scots" Gallagher, it is claimed, borrowed the money from Mr. S., and immediately on getting the money in his possession, he started off at a speed that would have won a smile of approval from Flora McFlimsey Mail. Scott's other companion called out three times to the man to come back, but each time he increased the latter's speed. Mr. Scott himself, realizing his mistake, called out "stop that man, he's got my money!" This brought Mr. Lowry, the owner of the house, who, as he says, saw Gallagher getting away rapidly and knowing that the funds had happened, and he immediately started after the rash speculator. He found him in the Rush House, on Liberty street, Sawyer had him arrested. Gallagher either was or pretended to be quite drunk. He asserted that he had found various envelopes, that he was entirely the wrong man, an opinion that Mr. Scott had formed some time previously, and on being searched, $126 41 was found on the prisoner's person. He was locked up for the night, and this morning at the hearing, Mr. Scott appeared to state that the evidence adduced last night against him was all of the hearsay description, and this morning when Mr. Gallagher and all his other companions come to be confronted with the prosecutor a different face may be put upon his prospects.

A Diamond Alley Diversion.

This morning, at about half past twelve o'clock, a fight took place in front of Bechtold's saloon, on Diamond alley. The pugilistic briskness and intense earnestness, is not often excelled. The origin of the fuss is not clearly known, at least to anybody but those in the saloon where the affair germinated. The first the outside world knew of the matter, James McFadden and L. Bechtold ran out of the saloon fighting, grappled in the middle of the street and fell together to the ground, where they lay hurting each other as they could, and encouraged by the plaudits of the few friends who so gathered about. The police were quickly on the spot, and caught hold of the combatants to separate them, a task they found no sinecure, as it required two full dogs, for the men held together most grimly. Chas. Olnhausen and James Keenan were among the crowd, and seemed to take special interest in the fight. So great and so active was their interest that, in the confusion, they were separated and taken to the lock-up, Olnhausen was taken along also as an accessory and instigator, and Bechtold, who is alleged struck Lieutenant Gordon a severe blow in the face. Lieutenant Gordon as fully identified Mr. McFadden as the pugilistic participant, and he was fined $5 and costs, in all up $30 each for their appearance, and were released.

Suspicious.

Last night as Lieutenant Sol. Coulson was passing along Wylie avenue he discovered a man standing suspiciously withdrawn into a dark doorway. The Lieutenant addressed him and asked if he were waiting for anybody. The man answered that he was not. Where did he belong? was the next query. The man gruffly responded the man, twirling his mustache the while. The officer had, by this time, got the man out into the light, and by the light of a street lamp discovered that he pulled it off, together with a pair of elegant side whiskers, which were attached to the same with India rubber, and suggested that a man who would wear false whiskers and stand suspiciously in dark doorways at a late night oughtn't go to the lock-up, and thither he escorted the greatly surprised and discomfitted man. At the lock-up he gave his name as Henry Little. He left $15 for his appearance this morning and took his departure.

An Illogical Cutting.

Last evening three men named respectively John Steel, John Smith and William Hill, got into a disturbance in Verheiler's saloon, on Diamond alley, and are said to have conducted themselves with far more animation than discretion, throwing beer glasses and cutting up very badly in a general way. They were ejected from the place, and Hill made his way into Captain Gallsaith's saloon, near by. Wolfgang Mueller, a waiter in the latter place, was standing with his arms folded, and Hill, it is said, without a preliminary word being spoken, and without the slightest provocation having been given, ran at Mueller and stabbed him with a knife. The blade struck one of Mueller's folded arms and passed nearly through it, producing an ugly and painful wound. Subsequently Steel, Smith and Hill were all arrested. Smith deposited $5 for his appearance, and the others were locked up.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

A Woman Supposed to Have Been Foully Dealt With---Coroner's Investigation.-Verdict of Death from Excessive Drink.

About ten o'clock on Sunday evening a woman died in the Railroad station house, Thirty-seventh ward, under circumstances that led to the suspicion that she had been foully dealt with. Less than an hour before two tramps had discovered deceased as well as an (then) unknown man lying near the railroad track, a short distance west of the station apparently unconscious. They reported the fact at the station, and Mr. Jesse Suplee accompanied the men to the spot. Upon further examination it was believed that the woman was injured and that the man was drunk. They were at once removed to the station house and a physician was sent for, as also a police officer to hold the man until he could have an examination. The woman died in about half an hour, and on the arrival of officer Casey from Wilkinsburg the man, who gave his name as Peter Murphy, was taken into custody as well as the two tramps, the latter to be held as witnesses. McGarry gave the woman's name as Chaughlan.

Yesterday morning early the Coroner was notified, as soon as possible, and issued the usual summons. Meantime, when the news of the occurrence got abroad in the East End, much excitement was manifested against the man McGarry, and lynch law was suggested by many. This was, of course, on the supposition the woman had been outraged and murdered by him. These suspicions were, however, dispelled by the subsequent investigation. Before the arrival of the official he empanelled a jury consisting of Messrs. J. C. Paul, James L. Williams, Samuel Kelly, Charles Smith, Wm. Supplee and E. A. Kitzmiller.

The tramps testified to that when they discovered the parties the man was sound asleep, but the woman appeared to be in a stupor that they attributed to drunkenness. It was unsuccessful that they then notified the telegraph operator at Hawkins station that they returned with a man and placing the woman in it carried her to Hawkins station, that the police then returned to where McGarry was still lying, undisturbed, and awaking him, took him and them to the lockup.

Officer Wilson was then examined among them those who knew deceased and the man McGarry. The testimony of the latter fully corroborated the others whose testimony was not heard. Following is the substance of the facts elicited. Deceased has been residing in the family of J. A. Hunter, at Edgeworth station, as a domestic. Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, she started out with McGarry on a walk. They walked over the hill to the river, about a mile, and there went on down stream at a house on their return towards home. They drank a couple of glasses, and Mctarry had a bottle filled, which they took along with them. Soon after the woman again complained of being sick, and they halted at the eight cars standing on the track and continued to vomit. Mcgarry states that when they arrived at the cars they were very much found, they both sat down to rest, and that he was overcome by the effects of the wine he had drunk, and went to sleep. He knew nothing more until he was aroused by the parties that took him into custody.

Drs. Graham and Semple, after making a superficial *post mortem* examination of the body, testified that they found strengthening plasters on the upper part of her body and flannels bound around her waist. There was no bruise, nor, however, the slightest evidence of her person having been violated. They gave their opinion that deceased came to her death by the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, and the jury rendered a verdict, unanimously, to the same effect. There was no blame to be charged, and there was a general satisfaction expressed by the people at the result of the inquest.

The deceased was twenty-three years of age, and Irish by birth. Her parents reside in Swissvale. The remains were taken in charge by her brother-in-law and removed to Swissvale at the close of the inquest.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

Report of the Office for August.

We give below the report of the wills admitted to probate, and the letters of administration granted during the month of August, in the office of Joseph H. Gray, Esq., County Register:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Deceased.	Executors.
Wm. Garvin	Nathan Graham, and Hiram D. Calvert.
Christian Sticks	Sophia Sticks.
Richard Jones	
Wm. B. Mellon	Charlotte Wallace.
Henry Lepple	Elizabeth Lepple.
Walter F. Anderson	John H. Anderson, T. J. Craig and Wm. Bell.
John H. Smith	Geo. J. Whitney.
Ignatz Thoma	Wm. Thoma.
Allegheny wharf	Sarah Cashmore.
Sarah D. Wilson	
John Rassedorf	Michael Kraft.
Mary Ann Brown	Levi Bird Duff, Esq., Thos. A. Briggs, John Caldwell and Margaret Byers.
Peter Byers	
Sarah Kirkpatrick	Wm. R. Krebs.
Peter Reisch	Sarah Reisch.
Manus McLaughlin	Ann McLaughlin.
Sarah Ann Peterson	Peter Johnson, James McKelvy, Esq., and David P. Williams.
John Black	
Robert Eakin	David Eakin.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Deceased.	Administrators.	Bond.
Jacob Metzler	Theodore Hoeken	$
Conrad Seifert	Adam Seifert	4,000
John Hoffnagel	Conrad Frank	300
Sarah Thorp	Wm. Wright	3,000
Eliza C. Mallock	Francis S. Mallock	10,000
William Dick	Thomas Barclay	30,000
Catharine Rauch	John Rauch	200
Barbara Griese	Ferdinand Maish	300
Jacob Specht	Barbara Specht	200
Julia McCrath	Dr. B. J. Campbell	1,800
T. B. Atkinson	Sarah Atkinson	300
Hugh Durham	W. J. Durham	1,000
Wm. Beatty	Jno. Chas. Glenn	600
Thomas Britton	Thomas Britton	600
Mary Britton	George Culber	200
Joseph Allison	Geo. Allison, Jr.	600
Mary Martin	James Martin	0
Gaetano Bianca	Joseph Bianca	1,000
Thomas Campbell	Robert Hopper	100
John Mellor	Mary E. Mellor	100
Mrs. M. J. Douglas	Rev. John Douglas	100
Sophia Geitner	John Wieskel	1,000
Hugh Robinson	Wm. Robinson	1,500
Thomas Hunter	Robert Campbell	1,500
Jno. Wm. Hunter	Robert Campbell	1,500
Thomson H Douglass	Bridget Douglass	1,200
Thos. Gallic	Charles Gallic	1,000
Milo Long	J. H. Robb	1,000

Coroner's Inquests for August.

During the month just closed, Coroner McCallin held twenty-five inquests, as follows:

August 1st—David Cadagan; accidentally drowned.

August 2d—William Feuer; death from heart disease.

August 3d—Unknown female child; found in Allegheny river.

August 4th—Thomas Derkins; death from suffocation by inhaling impure gases.

August 6th—Lewis Fink; run over by freight train on Pennsylvania Railroad.

August 8th—Mary Ann Johnston; death from heart disease.

August 9th—James Stewart; accidentally drowned.

August 10th—Frank Cook; an epileptic fit brought on by exposure.

August 11th—Thos. Williams; accidentally drowned.

August 12th—Ernets Lemne; death from heart disease.

August 13th—Andrew Rice; fell from a window of S. Fleming's saloon.

August 14th—Benjamin Wilson; struck and knocked over, and injured in a private car at a saloon at Camden Station by Sidney Davis.

August 14th—Wm. Brandrick; accidentally drowned.

August 15th—James H. McClelland, suicide hanging at Dimont Hospital.

August 17th—Jacob Hall; suicide by taking laudanum.

August 20th—Larry Keefe; run over and killed on the Connellsville Railroad.

August 20th—W. J. Adams; accidentally drowned.

August 21st—Alfrancis Kane (infant); accidentally smothered to death while in bed with its mother.

August 24th—Samuel Waters; run over and killed by express train on the P., C. & St. L. R. W.

August 25th—John Welmar; shot by H. R. Hilton.

August 25th—Female child; from inflammation of the bowels.

August 26th—Otto Bellenberg; accidentally shot himself.

August 30th—James Lewis; fell into a sewer on Try street.

August 30th—John Coolkoof; paralysis, superinduced by alcoholic stimulants.

August 31st—Ann Chalgahan; excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

The Prices Paid for Digging Coal.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I clip the following paragraphs from the *National Labor Tribune*, a newsy little sheet, published in our city, and devoted to the interests of labor:

Neil, across from McKeesport, has his bank full of men at 3 cents.

Brown, Jr., is in at 3.

The Belmont coal works have put in scales, and will now pay for mining by the ton. They have been paying 2½ cents per bushel.

All J. Bigley's men are out for 4 cents. Bully!

To the Castle Shannon miners we say—Stand by your demand for 4 cents, and you will get your price. The organization is rapidly growing, and your price will be paid, for your labor is worth it.

These actions show that an unfair and ungenerous discrimination is being made by the miners against Pittsburgh consumers. We know that Keeling, Castle Shannon and Saw Mill Run coal works have, for a long time, been compelled by the force of circumstances to sell for ten cents per bushel for digging, while, at the same time, the river and railroad pits have been paying as above shown—prices ranging from two and a half to three and a half cents per bushel. All the coal mined by the aforementioned South Side pits is consumed by the Pittsburgh people, and it is unfair and unjust to discriminate against the consumers of the city of Pittsburgh, and make them pay from one to one and a half cents per bushel more for their coal than parties at a distance on the river and railroads are compelled to pay. The facilities for these South Side works for the miners getting out the work are not excelled by any pits in the country, the cars being run almost to the face of the men get steady employment; and, really, the mining should be done for much less per bushel than on the river, where the men are able a large part of every year.

The prices given are worthy of a fraud, and we commend it to the attention of Messrs. Archbold and other well-meaning leaders, and insist that they give battle until such unjust, established wrongs, they do not permit another wrong to take root and grow upon their unjust. CONSUMER.

Court Cases.

Following are the number and classification of the cases set for placed on the docket for trial at the September term of the Criminal Court: Murder, 1; riot, 2; arson, 1; embezzlement, 2; rape, 3; forgery, 2; bigamy, 1; nuisance, 1; fornication, 3; interfering with an officer, 1; misdemeanor, 1; misdemeanor in office, 2; perjury, 3; trespass, 1; assault, 9; felonious assault, 32; assault and battery, 46; assault with intent to commit rape, 4; with intent to poison, 2; keeping disorderly house keeping ferocious dog, 4; stolen goods, 2; keeping ferocious dog, 4; surety of the peace, 21; adultery, 1; highway robbery, 2; surety of peace, 1; attempt to commit a felony, 2; burglary, 4; malicious mischief, 3; seduction, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; horse-stealing, 3; selling lottery tickets, 1; gambling, 3; false pretenses, 17; larceny, 62; illegal liquor selling, 93; total, 365. The lottery case on the list is that of Valentine Wellman, charged on oath of Chief Irwin, with selling lottery tickets contrary to law. The following are the gambling cases. Wm. Evans, charged with keeping a gambling house; G. W. Seward, prosecutor; James McKee, keeping and maintaining a gambling house; James M. Kelley, prosecutor. Wm. Rose, keeping a gambling house, &c.; J. M. Kelley, prosecutor.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

The officers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Twelfth Ward Department, make the following report for the week ending August 30, 1874:

Patients admitted during the week ending August 30: Males 9, females 5, total 14; patients discharged, males 5, females 3, total 8; remaining in Hospital, males 56, females 28, total 84. One birth occurred during the week.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of August —The Balance on Hand.

The courteous manners and agreeable disposition of Mr. William Livsy, Assistant Controller, are only equaled by his clerical ability and the promptness with which he presents to the public a monthly detailed statement of the condition of the City Finances. Here it is for the month of August:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Diam'd market..$	6,911 90	Interest	$ 55 40
Fifth ward market		Salaries	4,183 29
Fifth av., mark't	101 85	Printing	1,278 25
Second Ward	207 46	Fire Departm't	11,521 45
South side market		Police	16,790 13
Second ward	324 25	Water works	10,105 47
Spring licenses		Contingent	12,294 02
Slaughtering	787 14	Diamond market	60 00
City weighing	145 52	Fifth ward market	537 65
Monon'la wharf	750 00	Second ward market	90 00
Allegh'y wharf	242 85	Fifth avenue market	91 85
South Side wharf	200 00	South side market	158 93
Interest—Bank balances	884 24	Monon'la wharf	983 41
Building inspection	348 00	South Side wh'f	267 16
Weighing coal	20 40	Contingent	37 83
City tax, 1874	188,242 86	East End Gas Co	2,843 96
Fire tax, 1874	47,092 09	City property	1,000 00
Oil city, special tax, 1874	10,633 87	Pittsburgh Gas Company	11,983 50
Lawrence, special tax, 1874	2,431 44	Salt and West Side Gas Co	2,259 08
Reduction	1,766 83	Finance	1,748 29
Water rents, 1874	43,558 58	Roads	3,976 91
Paving, curbing and paving	120 00	Water extension	1,359 10
Weighing	225 50	Water extension	150,573 09
Mayor's office		Sit and sewerin	200 00
Hon. J. Blecker		and sewerage	191 50
Geo. B. Hill & Co	2,989 10	Equalization	
City Attorney	3,475 08	Bonds retired	1,220 00
Water Works and Sinking		Lawrenceville	120 00
Fund	70,230 90	Deficiencies	
Sit and Sewer		South Side interest	123 94
Paving, Sinking		on defaulted	92 81
Fund and Sewer		S. Side Streets	
Interest	4,319 36	Sinking fund	
Grad'g and Pav'g, S. Side	92 81	under 50 per ct. ordinance	16,642 91
Paving, Sinking Fund	418 37		$251,480 15
Sewer, East Birmingham, special tax	5,311 00		
Sewer, St. Clair and Bates	412 17		
Sewer, Allentown special tax	423 39		
Sewer, Mt. Washington, special tax	450 68		
Sewer, Manchester, special tax	1,004 23		
Sewer, Lawrenceville special tax	103 41		
Sewer, Birmingham special tax	757 38		
Sewer, Pleasantville, special tax			
Sewer, Collins Bella, G. W. Tope	380 00		
	$467,007 21		

Balance in Treasury, July 31, 1874	$401,999 70
Receipts for August	467,007 21
Total	$869,006 91
Disbursements in August	251,480 15
Balance in Treasury, August 31, 1874	$617,526 76
Deposited in city banks	617,526 76
REPOSITORY ACCOUNT.	
Freehold Bank	$205,842 26
Pittsburgh Bank	205,842 25
Iron City Bank	205,842 25

A POLICEMAN'S FREAK.

He Discharges His Revolver Through His Coat Pocket, and Then Claims to Have Been Shot by a Citizen.

The strange actions of some of our present police force, and the want of any action on the part of many of them, have become an old song of late, but the freak that officer Emil Berger performed at about one o'clock on Sunday morning, "takes the rag off the bush." Officer Nath. Gibbon, when at McCallin's livery stable, on Wylie avenue, at the time stated, heard a shot from the direction of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, just opposite. Gibbon ran over, and found officer Berger leaning against the iron fence and crying out that one of the three men who were going up the street ahead of him had shot him. Officer Gibbon examined Berger's side when he appeared to have been hurt, and found quite a rent from the pocket out, and on examining Berger's pocket, found in the pocket, ascertained that it was yet warm and smoking, and that one of the barrels had been emptied.

Gibbon then charged Berger with having intentionally discharged the pistol, from a serious motive, and immediately overspread with a broad grin, he said, "Why, you have discharged your revolver in your pocket, and are not in the least hurt." By this time the three citizens referred to had got back to where the officers were, but Gibbon declined to obey Berger by arresting them. The thing was too transparent. On the contrary, however, informed Gibbon that it was his duty to report Berger for drunkenness, and if he did not, he, Gibbon, would be reported for failure to do his duty. Gibbon did report Berger and a hearing on the matter afternoon before acting Mayor McMasters. The facts above stated were testified to, and in addition it was shown that Berger was "full as a goat" even though he might not be called drunk by some.

Sergeant McMasters, after hearing the case, would be laid before the Mayor for settlement, and, subsequently, the officer went on duty again!

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this court, yesterday, the following business was transacted:

James Bennett, of Allegheny county, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper. J. D. MacConnell for debtor.

In the matter of Mark Long, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, petition for discharge of assignee, for an allowance of fees out of the estate, was referred to Register Willard.

Wm. Curry, bankrupt, Fayette county, was finally discharged under the bankrupt law.

In the matter of Andrew Brentaro, city bankrupt, the order of the Marshal to sell stock in trade was confirmed. Raymond for motion.

In the matter of Carrier & Baum, an attachment for contempt was ordered to issue against A. F. Baum, of Forty-first and Railroad streets, Seventeenth ward, on Saturday night or Sunday morning last, in an entrance to the house was effected through a back window, where it is supposed chloroform was used, as the parties who were in the house at the time were taken from under his head, while he was sleeping, carried some distance and the pockets rifled of their contents, which consisted of $250 in money, two notes for $150 each, a gold watch and chain and a pocket knife.

A MAN called at the Fort Wayne ticket office in Allegheny City, yesterday afternoon, and threw down a dime bill, and drew for a ticket to Sharon. The ticket and change were handed to him, when he placed them both in his pocket, and immediately started down the street. To save any misunderstanding Mr. Brown, the agent, gave him another, when the fellow boarded the train. Think of my officer. Williams, to whom, after some words, he produced the first ticket, and he, in turn, gave him the ticket office and subsequently to the lookup. An information will be made against him. He refuses to disgorge.

THE revival of business in view of the approaching fall trade is beginning to be felt, and the indications are that there will be very brisk during the coming season, and that the reaction from the depression consequent on last year's disasters will go far to restore activity to legitimate channels. In view of this fact, enterprising manufacturers should be calling attention to his stock by judicious advertising. Now is the time, and he who would come out ahead in the race should take advantage of it. The COMMERCIAL is without exception the best medium for reaching the public eye, and merchants and tradesmen who have tried it will testify to the fact.

IN WILSON'S *Hand Book for Advertisers* occurs this passage in reference to the cost of advertising: "In the best class of weekly newspapers command the best prices. It is cheaper to pay five shillings for inserting your advertisement in a paper having 5,000 readers than to pay two shillings for one that has only a circulation of 2,000.